

## Slaughter in a Mexican Desert

## 70 Raped Women Were Dumped There in 5 Years

By Sam Dillon  
New York Times Service

CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico — Juarez is a Mexican Detroit, a city of factories set in the southwest desert, with most of the assembly lines worked by women. And one or perhaps several sexual predators are prowling its vast industrial parks and honky-tonk saloons where workers go after hours to kick back.

At least 70 women, many of them manufacturing workers, have been raped, murdered and had their bodies dumped in the Chihuahua desert in a five-year's slaughter that may be one of North America's bloodiest serial murders.

Twice in recent years, authorities have charged suspects with multiple homicide and declared the problem solved. But Juarez women keep dying.

A dozen bodies have turned up amid the cactus already this year. On Thursday, the body of a unidentified teenage girl, raped and strangled, was discovered under a railroad trestle, the Juarez police said.

Five women have also been reported missing

this year. The authorities acknowledge that somebody with a long knife and psychopathic drives is probably still out there preparing to kill again.

The murders have shone a spotlight not only on the victimization of female workers in a city that runs on their \$3-a-day labor, but also on the growing influence of a fledgling women's movement galvanized by the sexual attacks.

Many young women drawn here by Juarez's 400 tax-free assembly plants break with the conservative customs of their rural villages, often pooling resources to live with other women and pursuing an independent social life.

Feminist groups and members of the federal Congress say they believe the violence is fed by a male backlash, and they criticize the stumbling official investigation of the killings with charges of mismanagement, mediocrity and machismo.

"Juarez is the ideal place to kill a woman, because you're certain to get away with it," said Astrid Gonzalez Davila, a founder of the Citizens Committee Against Violence, a group that

See MURDERS, Page 5



Student demonstrators clashing with the police Friday in Jakarta. Dozens have been reported injured in the past few days as more demonstrators tried to venture into the streets.

## Jakarta Puts The Heat on Protesters as Unrest Rises

*'Repressive Measures' Could Be Used, Suharto Is Reported as Saying*

By Cindy Shiner  
Washington Post Service

JAKARTA — As student demands for political and economic reform sharply escalated this week, President Suharto was reported Friday to have warned that the military could use "repressive measures" against the demonstrators.

Students have demanded to talk with the president about the country's economic problems and its closed political system, but he has not responded.

In a written address for the 46th anniversary of the army's special forces, Mr. Suharto was quoted in the local press as saying that "security forces can apply repressive measures" in critical and emergency situations.

The police had largely held back in cracking down on student demonstrators because their protests against Mr. Suharto's 32-year rule have mainly been confined to college campuses. But the students have grown increasingly bold, and dozens were reportedly injured in the past few days as more demonstrators tried to venture into the streets.

A government minister said, "I think the danger is that if they are involved in street demonstrations there would be the strong possibility that urban poor, and labor, people who are out of work, may join in the demonstrations and create a situation basically out of control."

The police fired tear gas at stone-throwing students at the March 11 University east of Jakarta on Friday, and at least six students and 14 officers were injured, The Associated Press reported. Thousands demonstrated Thursday at 25 Indonesian campuses, a sign the students are getting increasingly organized.

Students with the backing of the military, helped bring Mr. Suharto to power in the mid-1960s, but political activity was later banned on campuses, and dissent grew thin as the standard of living improved. Now, however, students are among those feeling the pinch of the economic crisis that began last summer.

On Friday, The Jakarta Post quoted Mr. Suharto as saying that he appreciated that a large part of the population understood the difficulties the country faced — such as mounting unemployment and soaring inflation — but he said "there are some of us who are impatient and unable to control their emotions."

A senior U.S. official who visited Jakarta this week expressed support for the students' right to demonstrate and urged the government to exercise restraint in dealing with the protesters.

"We think it's very important that

See INDONESIA, Page 5

## AGENDA

## U.S. Trade Deficit Widens to Record

The U.S. trade deficit widened to a record in February, paced by the imbalance with Japan, which ballooned 21 percent. American merchandise exports fell to their lowest level in a year, data released by the government Friday showed. Analysts said the drop in exports could cut expected economic growth by a percentage point or more. Page 13.

The Dollar	
New York	Friday @ 4 P.M.
DM	1.8086
Pound	1.6846
Yen	131.78
FF	6.061
	6.0475

The Dow	
Friday close	previous close
+86.93	9167.59
S&P 500	8076.57
change	Friday @ 4 P.M.
+14.55	1122.72
	1108.17

## Clinton Hails Chile

President Bill Clinton on Friday welcomed Chile's return to democracy and said self-rule would endure throughout the Americas. "The day of the dictator is over," he said in a speech to Chile's Congress. Page 5.

Books	Page 7.
Crossword	Page 4.
Opinion	Page 6.
Sports	Pages 22-23.
The Intermarket	Page 8.
	The IHT on-line <a href="http://www.iht.com">www.iht.com</a>

## Moscow Struggle Moves to 3d Round Endgame

By Celestine Bohlen  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As Russia's three-week-old political crisis moved closer to a showdown, President Boris Yeltsin took off Friday night for a two-day visit to Japan, leaving the government in the hands of a 35-year-old prime minister-designate who the same day was dealt his second defeat in Parliament's lower house.

Sergei Kiriyenko, who served briefly as energy minister before becoming Mr. Yeltsin's candidate to head a new Russian government, was rejected Friday

night for a second time by a vote of 271 to 115 — a defeat that was even more lopsided than the one a week earlier.

Within hours, the Kremlin had submitted Mr. Kiriyenko's nomination for a third vote, which under the Russian Constitution must take place within a week.

The same constitution, adopted in 1993 after Mr. Yeltsin won a violent showdown with an earlier Parliament, requires the president to disband the lower house and call new elections if his choice for prime minister is rejected three times.

With its latest vote, the opposition-dominated State Duma, or lower house, pushed its confrontation

with the Kremlin right up to the brink, risking new elections that would be a gamble both for the delegates and for Russia's ailing but still powerful president. But as he has demonstrated again and again in his turbulent political career, brinkmanship is the kind of politics Mr. Yeltsin, 67, likes best.

Mr. Yeltsin, shown Thursday night on television denying new rumors about his ill health, headed to Japan for an informal summit meeting with Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto. The visit had already been postponed once because of the political crisis

See RUSSIA, Page 5

## German Social Democrats Unite Around Schroeder

By John Schmidt  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The German opposition leader, Gerhard Schroeder, added to his front-runner momentum for the September election on Friday when his Social Democratic Party confirmed him overwhelmingly as its candidate against Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Although Mr. Schroeder ran uncontested at the party congress in Leipzig, his 93 percent margin of the ballot represented a show of unity for Mr. Schroeder's historically fractured party. Of the 515 delegates in the left-leaning party, 479 cast their secret ballots for the pro-business candidate.

Just as important for political solidarity, Mr. Schroeder collected the endorsement of former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the previous Social Democrat to occupy the chancellery in Bonn. Despite his retirement from politics in 1982, Mr. Schmidt remains among the

nation's most venerated elders. The re-emergence by Mr. Schmidt, who assiduously has avoided taking sides in party conflicts since he left office, was a symbolic victory in Mr. Schroeder's quest for "the new center."

Like Mr. Schroeder, the former chancellor was a pragmatist who clashed with his party's left wing. During his eight-year term, Mr. Schmidt exercised fiscal restraint even during an oil crisis and economic downturn. In foreign policy, Mr. Schmidt held fast to the Western alliance.

At repeated intervals throughout a forceful two-hour speech, Mr. Schroeder exploited the front-row presence of the party's elder statesman by drawing favorable comparisons between Mr. Schmidt and himself. Mr. Schroeder vowed to win back the voter "trust" that Mr. Schmidt once had



Gerhard Schroeder, left, the German Social Democratic leader, chatting with former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the Leipzig congress Friday.

See SPD, Page 5

## Thai Military Seeks to Prove Corpse Is Pol Pot's

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

SURIN, Thailand — Friday was a day of indignity for the body of Pol Pot, the brutal Khmer Rouge leader who died in a spare wooden hut on Wednesday, abandoned by most of his friends and vigorously pursued by his enemies.

In the morning, a team of Thai military officers poked and prodded his body, snipped a lock of his hair, took his fingerprints and photographed his teeth to prove that he was indeed the man responsible for more than a million deaths.

They wrapped his body in dark plastic and packed it with ice to preserve it until Saturday morning, when it was due to be cremated and buried in the Cambodian settlement of Sahooek. Mr. Pol Pot's final refuge as the government army pursued the last few hundred Khmer Rouge soldiers.

Mr. Pol Pot, 73, had apparently been confined to this hut since he was sentenced to life in house arrest at a show trial last July orchestrated by lieutenants who turned against him.

In the afternoon, a truckload of journalists from the foreign countries he hated tramped in and out of his hut, peering at his body as it lay on its back



Mea Son, 40, the widow of Pol Pot, the Khmer Rouge leader, standing with her daughter Sith, 14, at a guerrilla jungle camp on Friday.

on a narrow cot with a bare mattress.

They jostled and pursued his widow, Mea Son, 40, and their daughter, Sith, 14, who lowered her head and clasped her mother's hand as she retreated from eager photographers. Other reporters shouted at the photographers to

show them respect.

The whine and thump of incoming artillery only a few hundred meters away formed a backdrop and caused the cancellation of a second visit by journalists. Over the last three weeks, government troops have driven the last

Khmer Rouge leaders to the edge of the Thai border, where Mr. Pol Pot had apparently been living. The end could be near for that radical communist movement that ruled Cambodia from 1975 to 1979.

The Thai military, which watches the Khmer Rouge closely from across the border, estimates that the last group of guerrilla holdouts, commanded by a longtime Khmer Rouge leader named Ta Mok, numbers 2,000.

"We are appealing for them to lay down their weapons and surrender," said General Chea Man, the commander of the pursuing government troops. "But if they refuse our appeal, we will immediately launch an offensive."

According to a Khmer Rouge officer named Non Nou, Mr. Pol Pot was prepared to flee for his life and dyed his white hair black on the day before his death to disguise his identity.

The Thai military officers who inspected the body said they found no evidence of foul play. But their examination fell short of a full autopsy and was not conclusive.

Further details of the Khmer Rouge account of Mr. Pol Pot's death came from his widow, who met reporters under an escort of armed men.

See TYRANT, Page 5

## Is 'Black Empowerment' Working in South Africa?

## Critics Say Too Few Are Reaching the Top

By Donald G. McNeil Jr.  
New York Times Service

with megadeals that enrich only a few fortunate and well-placed blacks. That came to the fore in January with the collapse of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments Ltd., known as JCI, one of the country's oldest mining houses.

The sale of the company by Anglo American Corp. of South Africa to the African Mining Group, headed by Mzi Khumalo, was hailed as a historic moment — the first time a black man gained control of part of the mining industry.

But a falling gold price and Mr. Khumalo's mismanagement so shattered the mining company that it is being broken up and sold off. And critics are saying that Mr. Khumalo, who effectively owned less than 1 percent of JCI's shares, was really a front for white mining executives and bankers who wanted to own a valuable Anglo American spin-off that had been reserved for black buyers.

By contrast, the earlier sale of another Anglo American division, Johnnies Industrial Corp., known as Johnnic, is considered an empowerment success.

But there is a growing dissatisfaction

See BLACKS, Page 5

## Diana as Self-Indulgent: Broadside in New Book Stirs Up a Storm

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatchers

LONDON — In the first real broadside at Diana, Princess of Wales, since her death last August, a group of rightist academics dismissed her in a new book on Friday as a self-indulgent woman whose childish outbursts and victim's mentality were a liability to both family and country.

The book also accuses Diana of unleashing a tide of sentimentality in Britain and hurting the royal family.

"She was overemotional and emotionally self-indulgent," the book's co-editor, the Reverend

Peter Mullen, said in one of a series of interviews. "What else do you say of somebody who throws herself downstairs and goes on hunger strike and parades all her deepest personal problems on television in front of the whole nation?"

The princess, whose death in a car crash in Paris last August unleashed a groundswell of grieving, has been canonized in public opinion and few have dared speak out against her memory.

And supporters were quick to defend Diana on Friday.

"It seems to me a farago of nonsense," said

Lord St John of Fawsley, a constitutional expert and former Conservative minister. "The Princess of Wales is one of the great figures of our time."

# For Poland's Top Diplomat, an East-West Balance

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

**WARSAW** — Foreign Minister Bronislaw Geremek is an ineffably polite man and a practiced listener. But there are occasions that try his patience.

After hearing over a copious lunch some platitudes from his counterpart in neighboring Belarus about how the authoritarian government there held no political prisoners, Mr. Geremek, a dissident during Poland's Communist era, replied crisply, "That's what they used to say in Poland when I was in prison and being called a hooligan who spied for the United States."

Such passion in public is unusual in the highly scripted world of foreign ministers. But in many respects—for instance, as a Jew in a country that during the 20th century has shown little tolerance toward Jews, and as a distinguished historian—Mr. Geremek is different from his well-rehearsed colleagues who dominate diplomacy in Europe.

Appointed last autumn by the new Solidarity-based government, Mr. Geremek, 63, is Poland's public face at a critical juncture: as the deal to join NATO is all but done, and negotiations on what promises to be a tortuous path to the European Union are just beginning. As Poland seeks to anchor itself in the West—to regain "our natural place," Mr. Geremek says—it must foster relations with its old foe, Russia.

In short, Poland is trying a delicate balancing act as it strives, with its 40 million people and spirited 6 percent annual growth, to become a mid-sized European power.

**Foreign Minister Geremek is Poland's public face at a key juncture as the country strives to become a European power.**

feel steadily less threatened by Germany, even as they remain uneasy about the territorial designs of Russia. For Mr. Geremek, the reconciliation with Germany has been a personal journey, as well.

"I couldn't imagine I would become a defender of Polish-German rapprochement and that I would receive the Karls Prize," he said, referring to a prestigious award he will receive in May in Germany. "With my biography I could not forget the war. I had to learn how deep was the sense of responsibility of German society for the last war. I will never forget the past, but I think it is a closed chapter."

With Russia it is not so easy. First, there is Poland's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. On his first visit to Moscow as foreign minister, Mr. Geremek said he found the Russian foreign minister, Yevgeni Primakov, sincere.

According to Mr. Geremek, "He said: 'You have to understand we are not glad about the enlargement of NATO. But we know it will happen

Just don't ask us to be happy about it.'"

Then there is the question of Poland's eastern border, which once Poland becomes a member of the European Union will become the frontier between Western Europe and the former Soviet Union. As the price of EU admission, Western Europe is demanding that Poland create strict controls on its more than 1,600-kilometer (1,000-mile) border through which

hundreds of thousands of Russians, Ukrainians and Belarusians pour monthly.

In Germany and France, some argue that by wanting to join the European Union but still maintaining warm trade ties with Russia, Poland wants to have its cake and eat it, too. "The European Union has quite good cake by having Poland," said Mr. Geremek, forever the Polish patriot.

Aware that Western Europe still needs to be convinced that Poland can manage its borders, Poland has introduced paid visas for some visitors from the east. In essence, though, Mr. Geremek is in favor of openness.

"I don't think at the end of the 20th century we should think in terms of closed borders and repressive means," he said. "One can't create barbed wire; that period is over. I'm a former dissident, and I can't forget that for us, the possibility of going abroad and getting a visa easily means freedom."

After escaping the Warsaw ghetto

at age 11 with his mother, Mr. Geremek spent the last two years of the war in western Poland under the protection of a Christian man who later became his mother's husband.

He returned to Warsaw and graduated in history from the university and took postgraduate studies at the Sorbonne in the late 1950s.

In 1968, when the Communist Party ran an anti-Jewish campaign and many of the remaining 30,000 Jews in Poland emigrated, Mr. Geremek stayed put. "It's my country," he said. "If I don't like the policy in my country I have to change it."

Later that year the Warsaw Pact countries invaded Czechoslovakia, and Mr. Geremek left the Communist Party.

When the Solidarity trade union movement coalesced around the shipyard worker Lech Walesa, Mr. Geremek became one of a handful of intellectuals who devised a strategy to oust the regime. During martial law, he was interned for a year.

In the last few months Mr. Geremek has been out of Poland more than at home, visiting hot spots as chairman of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the 53-nation group that includes the United States and works on conflict prevention and resolution.

But overwhelmingly, his eye is on the main chance for Poland, and there his sense of realpolitik far outweighs his patience. He is not a Polesian who believes that Poland will be part of the Union by the millennium.

But he said, "If the expansion of the European Union is to be a factor of stability, it should happen in the next three or four years."

## 117, 118: Oldest Die

Pennsylvania Woman Now Holds Record

The Associated Press

**CORBEIL, Ontario** — Born less than a year apart well over a century ago, Marie-Louise Febronia Meilleur and Felicie Young Cormier were even closer in death.

Mrs. Meilleur, who was listed as the world's oldest person by the Guinness Book of Records, died here Thursday at a nursing home north of Toronto at age 117.

Mrs. Cormier, who had no official birth certificate but traced her age through family records, died Wednesday in the rural Cajun community of Crowley, Louisiana. She was thought to be 118.

Guinness Media Inc., which publishes the record book, said the oldest living person is now Sarah Knauss, who is 117. Mrs. Knauss lives at the Phoebe Home in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and was born Sept. 24, 1880, one month after Mrs. Meilleur. Guinness requires a birth certificate for verification, but there are others who claim to be older.

Affectionately known as *Memere*, or granny, to her family, Mrs. Meilleur died at the Nipissing Manor, a place she had walked into with the aid of a cane in 1988.

Her daughter, Olive Therrien, 78, of Peterborough, Ontario, said her mother had been well until a blood clot lodged in her lung last week.

Born Aug. 29, 1880, in Kamouraska, Quebec, Mrs. Meilleur had 10 children from two marriages, only four of whom survive her. She had 85 grandchildren, 80 great-grandchildren, 57 great-great grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Cormier and her late husband had 13 children. A son and daughter were the only survivors listed by the funeral home.

"I live a good life," she said in an interview on her 117th birthday. "I made a promise to my husband, and he made one to me, not to marry no more. He died first and I've held that promise."

Mrs. Cormier once noted that she always began her day early, around 5 A.M. "I rest and sleep all night," she said. "I don't sleep in the daytime at all."

## Ivan Tcherepnin, Composer And Harvard Teacher, Dies

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Ivan Tcherepnin, 55, a composer and for 25 years the director of Harvard University's Electronic Music Studio, died of liver cancer April 11 in Boston.

Mr. Tcherepnin was descended from musicians on both sides of his family. His Russian father, Alexander, and grandfather, Nikolai, were composers, conductors and pianists. His Chinese-born mother, Lee Hsienming, was the first female pianist to graduate from Shanghai Conservatory.

Mr. Tcherepnin was born on Feb. 5, 1943, in Paris, where his parents resided during the World War II years. The family moved to the United States in 1948.

At Harvard, where he later taught harmony, he studied composition with Randall Thompson and Leon Kirchner. During that period, with a traveling fellowship from Harvard, he also studied in Europe with Karlsruhe and Pierre Boulez. After Harvard, he taught at the San Francisco Conservatory and Stanford University, during which time he came under the influence of John Cage and the avant-garde pianist David Tudor.

The diversity of his teachers was reflected in the stylistic diversity of his music. His early works had aspects of his Western and Asian heritage, and folk music remained a thematic source in many of his later works as well. But as he developed, his music increasingly embraced complex procedures and aspects of serialism.

Mixing electronic and acoustic instruments in bracing ways was a hallmark of his style. In 1996, Mr. Tcherepnin's Double Concerto for Violin, Cello and Orchestra won the \$150,000 University of Louisville Grawemeyer Award.

**William Congdon, 86, Member Of N.Y. 'Action Painting' School**

The Associated Press

**MILAN** — William Congdon, 86, the last survivor of the New York "action painting" school, died of a heart attack here Wednesday, doctors said Thursday. He spent much of his life in Italy.

One of Mr. Congdon's most acclaimed paintings, "Black City," is a view of New York as seen from a skyscraper at dusk, with criss-crossing lines that suggest the feverish illumination and the traffic arteries of the city.

**Philip Arnold, 64, U.S. Diplomat Who Served in Europe and at UN**

Reuters

**LONDON** — Philip Arnold, 64, a U.S. diplomat and information official who served in numerous posts in Western and Eastern Europe during the Cold War, died of a heart attack Wednesday in London, his family said on Thursday.

Mr. Arnold recently completed three years as the United Nations' chief spokesman and director of information in the former Yugoslavia after being spokesman of the U.S. Mission to the UN in New York from 1989 to 1993.

## As Turin Shroud Is Unveiled, Mystery Endures

Reuters

**TURIN** — More than 800,000 people have reserved a spot to view the Shroud of Turin, which goes on display Sunday. Visitors will be allowed only two minutes each to look at the Shroud, which

will be displayed in Turin's cathedral. It will be the fourth time this century that the public has had a glimpse of the sheet some Christians believe wrapped the body of Jesus after his crucifixion.

The Shroud, which bears marks

some experts say are consistent with the story of Christ's crucifixion, is one of Christianity's most revered relics. But many scientists have concluded that the Shroud dated from between 1260 and 1390, suggesting it was a medieval fake.

### TRAVEL UPDATE

#### Saudis Travel Abroad

**KUWAIT** (Reuters) — Saudi Arabian tourists spend \$17 billion a year, according to a study by the kingdom's chamber of trade and commerce that was published here Friday.

The study said only 27 percent of the total is spent on tourism inside the kingdom. It has 50 theme parks and children's fun fairs and 370 travel agencies, the study said.

Saudi Arabia has a population of about 18 million, of whom about a third are expatriates.

#### Hong Kong Haze Alert

**HONG KONG** (AFP) — Thick haze enveloped Hong Kong on Friday and health authorities warned people suffering from asthma, lung or heart problems to stay indoors.

The Environmental Protection Department forecast that air pollution figures could reach 115 in both urban and industrial areas on a sliding scale. One hundred is deemed "un-

healthy." Due to the persistent low wind condition, the levels of nitrogen dioxide and respirable suspended particulates started to accumulate as of last evening and did not disperse," an official said.

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey announced that it had awarded a contract of nearly \$1 billion to build a long-delayed rail line linking Kennedy International Airport to nearby subways and trains. But hours after the announcement, the administration of New York City's mayor, Rudolph Giuliani, warned that the city had not yet formally approved the plan. (NYT)

All Nippon Airways, Japan's second-largest airline, canceled eight international flights Friday as a strike by pilots entered its 12th day, a company spokesman said. (AP)

Although it is shunned by its biggest potential market, the United States, tourism in Cuba is reported to be booming, thanks to budget-hunting Europeans. According to the Caribbean Tourism Organization, Cuba reported a 15 percent increase in nonresident tourists in 1997. (AP)

**A two-month trial subscription. Save up to 60%**

Try a special, low cost 2-month trial subscription to the International Herald Tribune to enjoy delivery to your home or office every morning AND save up to 60% off the newsstand price.

**COUNTRY / CURRENCY** **2 MONTHS NEWSSTAND PRICE** **2 MONTHS OFFER PRICE** **DISCOUNT % OFF COVER PRICE**  
AUSTRIA AT\$ 1,456 650 55%  
BELGIUM/LUXEMB. BEF 3,070 1,350 60%  
DENMARK DKK 1,253 643 50%  
FINLAND FIM 624 310 50%  
GERMANY DEM 1,187 520 60%  
GREAT BRITAIN £ 187 72 60%  
HONG KONG HK\$ 728 309 57%  
ITALY ITL 145,000 55,000 60%  
JAPAN YEN 26,000 12,150 53%  
MALAYSIA RM 195 78 60%  
NETHERLANDS NLG 2,520 1,200 50%  
NORWAY NOK 832 392 53%  
SINGAPORE \$ 156 82 49%  
SPAIN PTAS 11,200 5,000 50%  
SWEDEN SEK 832 350 58%  
SWITZERLAND CHF 5 66 60%  
U.S.A. \$ 73 43 45%

FOR OTHER COUNTRIES, PLEASE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST IHT OFFICE

Imprime par Offprint, 75 rue de l'Amiral, 75018 Paris

### BRIEFLY



Ian Paisley, the Democratic Unionist chief, looking on as his deputy, Peter Robinson, drove home a point against the peace accord Friday in a Belfast forum. The Ulster Unionist chief, David Trimble, a supporter, was taunted.

#### Sinn Fein Hints at Delay In Party Vote on Treaty

**DUBLIN** — The IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, said Friday that it might not be ready to give immediate approval to the Northern Irish peace accord at a weekend meeting here, because of grass-roots opposition to parts of the treaty.

The Sinn Fein chairman, Mitchell McLaughlin, said reaction to the accord from the party's supporters had been mixed.

"We are meeting some hostility to the agreement, particularly the section on constitutional amendment," he said. The accord, to be put to the voters in the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland on May 22, calls for Ireland to drop its constitutional claim to the North. (Reuters)

#### Chirac's Euro Defense Gets Some Low Marks

**PARIS** — President Jacques Chirac drew scorn from government ranks and criticism from the press Friday, a day after laying out his vision of Europe. Mr. Chirac called the third news conference of his three-year old presidency to extol the virtues of the planned single European currency, the euro. The National Assembly is to vote next week on whether to adopt the currency.

Interior Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement and Robert Hue, the leader of the Communist Party, a partner in the Socialist government, accused the conservative president of conveniently forgetting the peace, while some newspapers said he sounded like a teacher delivering a boring lecture.

Mr. Chevenement said Mr. Chirac used to oppose monetary union but was wrapping himself in the European flag "to hide the divisions within his own camp, the implosion of the right." (Reuters)

#### Havel Is Raring to Go, But Doctors Urge Rest

**PRAGUE** — President Vaclav Havel is reassuring Czechs from his hospital that he is fully up to his job, but doctors urged him Friday to rest more.

Mr. Havel, 61, underwent surgery Wednesday for a ruptured colon and acute peritonitis and in six weeks he will need another operation, described as routine, to remove tubes. The president wants to be back at work in a month, his doctor said, conceding that was "debatable." (AP)

**France Holds Extremists**

**TOULOUSE, France** — An Italian far-rightist, Carlo Cicutini, who is wanted in Italy for an attack that took the lives of three paramilitary police, was arrested Friday in a Toulouse suburb, the police said.

Mr. Cicutini, 50, a member of the neo-fascist New Order movement, was sentenced to life imprisonment in his absence in 1987 for the attack in 1972 near Gorizia. He had lived for some time in Spain. (AP)

#### Hungary Phone Firm to Aid Tapping

**BUDAPEST** — The second-largest mobile phone operator in Hungary said Friday that it would comply with a government decree requiring phone companies to provide tapping equipment for use by the authorities.

"You cannot argue with a government decree," said Miklos Gyorgy, general manager of the phone company, Pannon GSM. "We will sit down with the authorities and discuss it."

Istvan Nikolic, minister in charge of the Hungarian security services, said after the decree was approved Thursday that it would require all telephone operators, including digital mobile networks, to enable authorities to tap their subscribers' phones.

Compliance is required within a year, Mr. Nikolic said. He said the decree regulated the

sharing of the cost of tapping systems between operators and secret services. "The cost of a normal phone operator will be about 40 million to 60 million forns for a regional exchange, while the costs for the two major mobile operators will be eight to 10 times that," he said. Forty million forns is \$190,000.

# The Mystery Man In Clinton's Woes

## What Exactly Is Scaife's Role?

By James Bennett  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Versions of the same question have been put to both Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel investigating President Bill Clinton, and the financial backers of Paula Jones in her sexual harassment lawsuit against the president: Did they have any ties to Richard Mellon Scaife?

In the view of some White House aides, Mr. Scaife, the fourth-generation heir to the Mellon banking fortune, is the Daddy Warbucks of rightist conspirators — a mysterious, magnanimous figure out to nurture and protect otherwise orphaned enemies of President Clinton.

In part, the fact that the questions were asked Thursday about Mr. Scaife underscores the success of Mr. Clinton's allies in shifting public scrutiny to his accusers.

Through a series of private trusts in Pittsburgh that he controls, Mr. Scaife has given away hundreds of millions of dollars in more than 30 years, much of it to conservative groups and research centers. He has spent millions financing groups pursuing theories damaging to the Clintons.

Mr. Scaife, who rarely grants interviews, was unavailable, said Richard Larry, the president and a trustee of the Sarah Scaife Foundation.

Mr. Larry acknowledged that Mr. Scaife has supported groups critical of the president, but scoffed at Democratic theories of conspiracy, making mocking reference to a senior Clinton aide.

"With people like Sid 'Vicious' Blumenthal and his friends and the other spinmeisters, it is an effort to take the spotlight off of their own problems and put them on to someone who they feel has been unduly critical of them," Mr. Larry said.

Joe Lockhart, a White House spokesman, said: "I don't know that there's many people in the White House who know very much about Scaife, except he spends a lot of his money trying to promote conspiracy theories and making payoffs to people who are political opponents of the president."

Mr. Larry described Mr. Scaife's views this way: "We do believe in Judeo-Christian values, morals and traditions. We do believe in limited government, property rights, the rule of law — underscore that — and a strong national defense." He noted that Mr. Scaife's donations were disclosed in annual reports posted on a web site: [www.scaife.com](http://www.scaife.com).

Mr. Scaife's ties to Mr. Starr and Mrs. Jones, admitted or alleged, are as convoluted as some theories he has financed. Allies of Mr. Clinton have repeatedly said that Mr. Scaife financed a post at Pepperdine University in Malibu, California, that Mr. Starr accepted last year, then postponed filling, and finally declined Thursday.

In announcing his decision, Mr. Starr also noted that the conclusion of his investigation of President Clinton was "not yet in sight." He had been expected to deliver his findings to Congress in May.

Mr. Larry said that Mr. Scaife, a regent of Pepperdine, contributed \$250,000 in 1991 toward a public policy chair there, and then in 1996 approved a gift of more than \$1 million to help finance the school of public policy. Mr. Starr was offered the deanship of that school, along with that of the law school.

Mr. Scaife has also donated millions to The American Spectator magazine, including \$1.8 million to an "Arkansas Project" dedicated to excavating the lives of the Clintons in Arkansas. Attorney General Janet Reno has called for an investigation of accusations that some of that money went to influence testimony by David Hale, a major witness for Mr. Starr against the president.

The money trail from Pittsburgh to Malibu and Arkansas, in the view of White House advisers, produced a tangle of conflicts of interest for Mr. Starr. But the independent counsel, in giving up Pepperdine and perhaps eliminating a source of such conflicts, also said that his office would investigate whether Mr. Scaife's money went to Mr. Hale.

Like Mr. Starr, Mr. Larry said the independent counsel and Mr. Scaife had had no contact. "We didn't know that the deanships were going to be offered to Starr, and we didn't know that he had made the decision not to assume the deanships," he said.

Mr. Larry said that over the years, Mr. Scaife had received but not acted on proposals to finance projects of the Rutherford Institute, which is paying Mrs. Jones' legal expenses. But he added that the institute had never asked Mr. Scaife for help in the Jones case and that he was providing none.

## Another Beef Against Oprah

The Associated Press

**DUMAS, Texas** — Texas cattlemen are not finished with Oprah Winfrey. In February a federal jury in Amarillo rejected an \$11 million lawsuit filed against Ms. Winfrey by cattlemen, but now some of the same people have filed a lawsuit in a state court in Dumas.

The filing came on the second anniversary of the show that cattlemen say cost

them millions of dollars. On that broadcast, a vegetarian activist, Howard Lyman, said that including processed cattle in cattle feed — a practice banned last summer — could spread "mad cow" disease to people in the United States.

The new suit says Mr. Lyman, Ms. Winfrey and her production company disseminated false and disparaging remarks about beef, violating Texas' "veggie libel" law.

## Away From Politics

• Nearly half of the more than 88,000 gun deaths reported by the world's richest nations in 1994 took place in the United States, a government study found. The U.S. rate for gun deaths in 1994 was 14.24 per 100,000 people.

• A drunken driver with eight previous convictions who struck and killed a 4-year-old girl was sentenced in Durham, North Carolina, to life in prison without parole. Timothy Blackwell, 37, declined to comment at his sentencing. (AP)

• The level of violence on television has remained about the same for three years, but the number of violent programs appearing in prime time has increased, on both broadcast and cable networks, a three-year study by four universities showed. (NYT)

• A revolutionary way to combat deadly antibiotic-resistant "superbugs" has been developed by researchers at the University of California, Davis, perhaps paving the way for a new class of drugs to supplement antibiotics. They identified a key protein that enables bacteria to release their toxins, and they immunized mice with the protein to protect them from the lethal effects of an infection, the team reported in the journal *Science*. (LAT)



A small building lying crumpled in a Nashville street after two tornadoes hit the city.

## Tornadoes Strike Nashville

### A 2d Wave of Storms Claims 11 Lives in 3 States

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatchers

**NASHVILLE, Tennessee** — Shards of glass from thousands of shattered windows littered downtown streets and sidewalks Friday after two tornadoes ripped through the city late the night before.

The second wave of storms to roar through the South in eight days killed at least 11 people in three states and left at least 500 buildings in Nashville damaged.

Trees crashed into homes throughout the eastern suburbs, while downtown, debris was piled on sidewalks and many stoplights were out. Crews worked to restore power and inspectors were going from building to building evaluating structural integrity. Many offices and schools were closed.

According to Nashville officials, the tornado first touched down in Centennial Park, west of downtown, where a nearby medical complex was damaged, and then moved through the central business district. Part of the state capitol's roof was ripped off by the winds, which also damaged the Tennessee Center for the Performing Arts in the capitol complex.

The tornadoes were the latest in a string of deadly storms since February that have killed more than 100 people in nine Southern states. By Friday, six people had been killed in Tennessee, three in Kentucky and two in Arkansas. All of the deaths were in rural areas.

The new suit says Mr. Lyman, Ms. Winfrey and her production company disseminated false and disparaging remarks about beef, violating Texas' "veggie libel" law.

Hundreds of homes were damaged or destroyed, and power and telephone service

was knocked out for thousands of customers. Dozens of people were injured, some critically, as tornadoes struck outside Nashville.

The first tornado hit Nashville about 3:30 P.M., paralyzing the state's largest city at the beginning of rush hour.

Police drove through neighborhoods, warning residents with bullhorns of the fast-moving twister. A second tornado struck about two hours later but passed through without causing major damage.

In film recorded by a local television station, the first twister could be seen zooming in on downtown, darkening the sky after what had been a sunny day, as a young child screamed, "Mom, let's go."

The second wave of storms to roar through the South in eight days killed at least 11 people in three states and left at least 500 buildings in Nashville damaged.

Trees crashed into homes throughout the eastern suburbs, while downtown, debris was piled on sidewalks and many stoplights were out. Crews worked to restore power and inspectors were going from building to building evaluating structural integrity. Many offices and schools were closed.

According to Nashville officials, the tornado first touched down in Centennial Park, west of downtown, where a nearby medical complex was damaged, and then moved through the central business district. Part of the state capitol's roof was ripped off by the winds, which also damaged the Tennessee Center for the Performing Arts in the capitol complex.

The storm also damaged a football stadium that is being built for the Tennessee Oilers and is about a third complete.

Bette Siegel, a worker for the State Parole Board, said she and her co-workers ran down 14 flights of steps to the first floor of the Parkway Towers office building and took refuge in a restaurant.

"Considering the severity,

it could have been a whole lot worse," said Governor Don Sundquist, who declared Nashville, a city of 490,000, a disaster area. "The fact that we didn't have a whole lot of fatalities is a miracle, really."

(AP, W.P.)

was knocked out for thousands of customers. Dozens of people were injured, some critically, as tornadoes struck outside Nashville.

The first tornado hit Nashville about 3:30 P.M., paralyzing the state's largest city at the beginning of rush hour.

Police drove through neighborhoods, warning residents with bullhorns of the fast-moving twister. A second tornado struck about two hours later but passed through without causing major damage.

In film recorded by a local television station, the first twister could be seen zooming in on downtown, darkening the sky after what had been a sunny day, as a young child screamed, "Mom, let's go."

The second wave of storms to roar through the South in eight days killed at least 11 people in three states and left at least 500 buildings in Nashville damaged.

Trees crashed into homes throughout the eastern suburbs, while downtown, debris was piled on sidewalks and many stoplights were out. Crews worked to restore power and inspectors were going from building to building evaluating structural integrity. Many offices and schools were closed.

According to Nashville officials, the tornado first touched down in Centennial Park, west of downtown, where a nearby medical complex was damaged, and then moved through the central business district. Part of the state capitol's roof was ripped off by the winds, which also damaged the Tennessee Center for the Performing Arts in the capitol complex.

The storm also damaged a football stadium that is being built for the Tennessee Oilers and is about a third complete.

Bette Siegel, a worker for the State Parole Board, said she and her co-workers ran down 14 flights of steps to the first floor of the Parkway Towers office building and took refuge in a restaurant.

"Considering the severity,

it could have been a whole lot worse," said Governor Don Sundquist, who declared Nashville, a city of 490,000, a disaster area. "The fact that we didn't have a whole lot of fatalities is a miracle, really."

(AP, W.P.)

was knocked out for thousands of customers. Dozens of people were injured, some critically, as tornadoes struck outside Nashville.

The first tornado hit Nashville about 3:30 P.M., paralyzing the state's largest city at the beginning of rush hour.

Police drove through neighborhoods, warning residents with bullhorns of the fast-moving twister. A second tornado struck about two hours later but passed through without causing major damage.

In film recorded by a local television station, the first twister could be seen zooming in on downtown, darkening the sky after what had been a sunny day, as a young child screamed, "Mom, let's go."

The second wave of storms to roar through the South in eight days killed at least 11 people in three states and left at least 500 buildings in Nashville damaged.

Trees crashed into homes throughout the eastern suburbs, while downtown, debris was piled on sidewalks and many stoplights were out. Crews worked to restore power and inspectors were going from building to building evaluating structural integrity. Many offices and schools were closed.

According to Nashville officials, the tornado first touched down in Centennial Park, west of downtown, where a nearby medical complex was damaged, and then moved through the central business district. Part of the state capitol's roof was ripped off by the winds, which also damaged the Tennessee Center for the Performing Arts in the capitol complex.

The storm also damaged a football stadium that is being built for the Tennessee Oilers and is about a third complete.

Bette Siegel, a worker for the State Parole Board, said she and her co-workers ran down 14 flights of steps to the first floor of the Parkway Towers office building and took refuge in a restaurant.

"Considering the severity,

it could have been a whole lot worse," said Governor Don Sundquist, who declared Nashville, a city of 490,000, a disaster area. "The fact that we didn't have a whole lot of fatalities is a miracle, really."

(AP, W.P.)

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Republicans Roast Gore As a Charity 'Scrooge'

**WASHINGTON** — The Republican National Committee has labeled Al Gore "Vice President Scrooge" for donating just \$353 to charity last year on an income of \$197,729 as conservatives tried to transform Mr. Gore's giving into a national political embarrassment.

In a circular sent to talk show hosts across the country, the Republicans pointed out that the vice president gave only about half as much to worthy causes as the average American earning but a fraction of his pay.

Mr. Gore gave away only a "minuscule .0017 percent of his income," the committee said, suggesting that for all the administration's talk of charitable responsibility, the vice president was not practicing what he preached.

According to Independent Sector, a nonpartisan group that studies philanthropy, the average U.S. family contributed \$696, or 1.7 percent of its income, to charitable causes in 1995, the last year for which figures are available. Households with incomes above \$100,000 a year contribute an average of \$2,994, or 2.2 percent.

Mr. Gore's office said that the vice president had given "more than \$85,000 over the last five years to charity" and that the Republicans were in no position to criticize after they "had tried to slash money for education, health care and the environment" during the same period.

But they adore it. Only one person in the whole sample was "very dissatisfied" with his job, more than half in every category were "very satisfied."

Their view of the voters is much less sanguine, however. Two-thirds of the lawmakers said they have a great deal of trust and confidence in the American people's choices on Election Day — after all, they won their elections. But only one-third of the presidential appointees and top civil servants expressed that much faith in the wisdom of the electorate.

Even worse, half the members of Congress and 8 out of 10 in the executive branch answered negatively about whether the American public knows enough about the issues government faces to form wise opinions about what should be done.

widely considered a likely challenger to Mr. Gore for the Democratic presidential nomination in 2000. (WP)

### Happy, Hard Workers Grace Capitol Hill

**WASHINGTON** — The people at the top of the federal government say they work very hard, love their jobs but doubt the public understands the issues they are dealing with.

That, at least, is the conclusion of a survey of members of Congress, presidential appointees and senior civil servants released Friday by National Journal and the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press.

These are people who, by their own testimony, are working all-out. Not one of the 81 members of Congress responding to the survey said he or she worked less than a 50-hour week; only two of the 98 presidential appointees and 22 of the 151 members of the Senior Executive Service said they get by that easily. Most of the executive branch respondents put their workweek at 60 to 69 hours, while 7 out of 10 on Capitol Hill said they work 70 hours or more.

But they adore it. Only one person in the whole sample was "very dissatisfied" with his job, more than half in every category were "very satisfied."

Their view of the voters is much less sanguine, however. Two-thirds of the lawmakers said they have a great deal of trust and confidence in the American people's choices on Election Day — after all, they won their elections. But only one-third of the presidential appointees and top civil servants expressed that much faith in the wisdom of the electorate.

Even worse, half the members of Congress and 8 out of 10 in the executive branch answered negatively about whether the American public knows enough about the issues government faces to form wise opinions about what should be done.

### Quote/Unquote

Rebecca Peters, a Johns Hopkins University fellow specializing in gun violence, as a study shows the United States has by far the highest rate of gun deaths among the world's 36 richest nations. "If you have a country saturated with guns, available to people when they are intoxicated, angry or depressed, it's not unusual guns will be used more often."

(AP)

## Ex-CIA Officer Held as Spy Is Denied Bail

By Tim Weiner  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — A former CIA officer indicted on charges of espionage was denied bail after federal prosecutors said Thursday that they had tapes in which he threatened to disclose secrets to foreign nations unless the government gave him money and immunity from prosecution.

The prosecutors said the former officer, Douglas Groat, had revealed secrets to two foreign governments in the past year. But what he revealed was "only a fraction" of the secrets he had learned in a decade spent breaking into embassies to steal codes and secret communications systems for the CIA, the prosecutors said.

The prosecutors said the former officer, Douglas Groat, had revealed secrets to two foreign governments in the past year. But what he revealed was "only a fraction" of the secrets he had learned in a decade spent breaking into embassies to steal codes and secret communications systems for the CIA, the prosecutors said.

The prosecutors said the former officer, Douglas Groat, had revealed secrets to two foreign governments in the past year. But what he revealed was "only a fraction" of the secrets he had learned in a decade spent breaking into embassies to steal codes and secret communications systems for the CIA, the prosecutors said.

## Taleban and Rivals Agree to a Truce

Compiled by Our Staff Correspondents

KABUL — The U.S. envoy Bill Richardson said after "breakthrough" talks Friday that Afghanistan's Islamic Taleban militia had agreed to call a ceasefire to give fledgling peace negotiations with the opposition a chance.

Mr. Richardson, who is Washington's chief delegate to the United Nations and the highest-ranking U.S. official to visit Afghanistan in nearly two decades, also reported progress on women's rights, a key irritant in relations between the Islamic movement and the international community.

Mr. Richardson, whose planned half-hour talks with the Taleban lasted almost two hours longer, made the announcement before flying north to Shabarghan to meet leaders of an opposition coalition.

The Afghan northern alliance also agreed to a truce and talks with the Taleban, Mr. Richardson said after a 90-minute meeting with alliance leaders.

"We had good, positive, tough negotiations," Mr. Richardson said earlier of his talks with the Taleban, calling them a "breakthrough."

He added, "We could have face-to-face talks in Islamabad by April 27 under the UN auspices." In the past, leaders of both sides had met separately with mediators in Pakistan.

Mr. Richardson met in Kabul with acting President Mohammed Rabbani, head of the Taleban Islamic militia that rules 85 percent of the country.

"The Taleban has committed to hold face-to-face negotiations with the northern alliance," Mr. Richardson said. "Until then there will be no military offensives."

"In addition, we got an agreement for a release of prisoners today or tomorrow as a gesture of good will to this American delegation," he said. The Taleban held about 4,000 war prisoners.

Mr. Richardson hinted that if there

was genuine progress toward a peace settlement, Washington might lift its objections to recognizing the Taleban government, which is recognized only by Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

"We had no specific quid pro quo," he said. "We simply said that there has to be a change in behavior."

Reporting progress on women's issues, Mr. Richardson said, "Now female doctors will be allowed to operate in Afghanistan."

The United Nations withdrew from southeastern Afghanistan this month, complaining that the Taleban had issued a decree saying foreign Muslim aid workers, including doctors, had to be accompanied by male relatives to conform with Islamic Shariah law.

Mr. Richardson said the Taleban had agreed to start talks with the United Nations on reopening its operations in Afghanistan. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

## Beating a Path to Indian Subcontinent

Paving Way for Clinton, Envoy Broadens U.S. Approach to Regions' Rivals

By Kenneth J. Cooper

Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — One-fifth of humanity lives on the Indian subcontinent, but until recent months the region hardly showed up on the map of U.S. policy-makers.

Since last year, the Clinton administration, adopting the thrust recommended by a Council on Foreign Relations panel, has sent waves of officials to the subcontinent in an effort to expand U.S. interests

beyond such traditional concerns as concentrated poverty and nuclear proliferation.

The latest American official to visit the region, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Bill Richardson, acknowledged that "perhaps in the past we have not paid enough attention to this area."

He added that the subcontinent was of "growing political, strategic and economic importance to the United States."

Mr. Richardson is the third

cabinet-level officer sent to lay the groundwork for a visit to the region by President Bill Clinton. The visit, scheduled for the autumn, would be the first such trip by an American president in two decades. Jimmy Carter did so in 1978.

It appeared at the outset of Mr. Richardson's trip that his contribution to the U.S. goal of building a broader relationship with the subcontinent's largest country, India, might get hung up on a long-standing concern about the possibility of nuclear proliferation by India and its regional arch-rival, Pakistan.

Last week, a new ballistic missile flared across Pakistani skies in what the government in Islamabad described as a successful test. With the launching of the missile, called the Ghauri, whose range is 1,500 kilometers (930 miles), Pakistan effectively reached missile parity with India.

Each country now claims the ability to strike every major city in the other country with nuclear warheads, which both have the capacity to produce.

But for an incident that went to the heart of U.S. concerns about the region, the missile test has made very few waves.

Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpeyi of India and the Indian home minister, L. K. Advani, were reported to have raised the missile test in meetings Tuesday with Mr. Richardson, but the issue did not dominate the discussions — possibly because Indian officials were not surprised by the launching, which regional news reports had predicted several months ago.

Mr. Richardson said Wednesday in New Delhi that "the new Indian government has acted with restraint" and "has been very responsible."

"The Indians did not seem preoccupied with this," said Richard Celeste, the U.S. ambassador in New Delhi.

In Islamabad, Mr. Richardson and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif discussed the missile test, according to a Richardson aide.

But in the capitals of both countries, Mr. Richardson and his delegation were able to discuss a broader range of issues. In India, for example, he said the subject of the talks included trade and investment, United Nations peace-keeping and AIDS.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989 and the opening of India's formerly socialist economy in 1991, the United States has emerged as the country's largest trading partner and biggest source of foreign investment.

Last year, a report on India and Pakistan prepared by 28 specialists for the Council on Foreign Relations recommended that the United States "significantly expand its bilateral economic, political and military ties with India and Pakistan, providing a broad array of incentives for each country to help bring about restraint in the proliferation area."

### ■ U.S. Call for "Dialogue"

Mr. Richardson, in his meeting with Mr. Sharif on Friday, urged a "comprehensive dialogue" between India and Pakistan on resolving bilateral problems, including that of Kashmir, wire services reported from Islamabad.

The dispute over Kashmir, the Himalayan region divided between Pakistan and India and claimed by both, has been a catalyst for two of the three wars between them.

Mr. Sharif told Mr. Richardson that India's "massive nuclear and ballistic missile arsenal" explained the "immediacy and magnitude" of the threat posed to Pakistan, according to an official Pakistani statement.

It quoted Mr. Sharif as saying that Pakistan needed to take "appropriate" measures for its security, an apparent reference to the testing of the Ghauri missile. Mr. Richardson was quoted as saying that the United States "understood and appreciated the steps Pakistan had to take to ensure its defense."

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

## Die Presse

### Colour-Journal

#### Austria - More than Music"

To mark the opening of Austria's EU Presidency an English-language colour journal is to be issued in co-operation with the Foreign Ministry in which Austria will be presented to other Europeans with respect to its political, economic and cultural as well as tourist importance.

This Special Issue will appear on:

Wednesday 3rd June 1998  
in "Die Presse".

Closing date for advertisements:

8 May 1998

Circulation: 150.000

Initial distribution: Journalists coming from abroad, experts, officials and diplomats as well as Austrian embassies and consulates.

For further information please contact:

Frau Gabriele Penka,  
Telephone: (+43) 1 51414-369  
or Fax: (+43) 1 51414-220.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AMSTERDAM — Westbaden UU Fellowship — For Information telephone Bill Newhouse at (049) 611 543 168 or send email to: [wcnewhous@am.uu.nsn.com](mailto:wcnewhous@am.uu.nsn.com).

THE HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH — 10, rue de Picard, Colomiers, 31 290 635 322. Tel. 05 62 74 11 55.

FRANCE/TOULOUSE — HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH — 10, rue de Picard, Colomiers, 31 290 635 322. Tel. 05 62 74 11 55.

FRENCH RIVERA/CÔTE D'AZUR — NICE: Holy Trinity (Anglican), 11 rue Buire, Sun. 11; VENCE: St. Hugh's, 22, av. Pessicane, 9 a.m. Tel. 33 04 93 87 19 83.

FRANKFURT — English Speaking International Catholic Parish, St. Leontard, Alte Mainzener Gasse 8, 60311 Frankfurt, Germany. Tel. 069-285-77-11. Masses: 8 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. avens. Hochzeiten: Tel. 069-285-77-11.

PARIS and SUBURBS — PARIS: Emmanuel Baptist Church, 56, rue des Bons-Raisins, 75200 Paris-Malmaison. Worship: 9:45-11:00 a.m. at the Sunday School. For info: Tel. 01 43 60 04 01. <http://www.pecches.com/Paris/Malmaison.02.html>.

SAINT JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic), MASS IN ENGLISH: Sat. 8:30 a.m., Sun. 11:30 a.m. avens. Hochzeiten: Tel. 01 42 27 26 56. Mgr Charles de Gaulle - Eme

USA — If you would like a Bible course by mail, please contact LEGION OF CHRIST, P.O. Box 512, Stanton, Indiana 47081 U.S.A.

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST FELLOWSHIP IN EUROPE — United Kingdom: Tel. (+44) 171 240 2384. Email: [ga@unitarian.org.uk](mailto:ga@unitarian.org.uk). Web: <http://www.unitarian.org.uk>.

Belgium Unitarian Universalist Fellowship - A group of religious liberal Americans and Europeans that meet the 3rd Saturday evening of every month in Brussels. Please contact: Tel. 02 650 0226 or e-mail address: [10041215@compuserve.com](mailto:10041215@compuserve.com).

Netherlands Unitarian Universalist Fellowship - Meets 1st Sunday of the month at 13:00 in Wassenaar. For information call (+31) 20 645 9513 or e-mail to: [rodriguez@euronet.nl](mailto:rodriguez@euronet.nl).

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST Fellowship of Paris - Meets monthly services in central Paris. Sunday School, Nursey Care provided. Seyboulevard 4, 81545 Munster-Haag, Germany. Tel. 049 86 61 86.

FRANKFURT — CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING (Episcopal/Anglican) — Sun. Holy Communion 8 & 11 a.m. Sunday School and Nursey 10:45 a.m. Sebastian Ritz St. 22, 60223 Frankfurt, Germany. Tel. 069-55 01 84.

GENEVA — EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1st & 3rd Sun. 10 a.m. Eucharist; 2nd & 4th Sun. Morning Prays; 3rd & 5th Mon. 1201 Geneva, Switzerland. Tel. 41/22 732 80 78.

MUNICH — INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, Ev.-Protestant Gemeinde, Sodenstr. 11-13, 80130 Bad Homburg, Sunday Worship, Nursey & SS, 11:20 A.M. Mid-week masses. Pastor M. Levy. Call/Fax 06173-82723.

ZURICH — INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH — Sankt Gallenstrasse 25 Tel. 011 222 5225.

## ROME

ST. PAUL'S WITHIN-THE-WALLS, Sun. 6:30 a.m. Holy Eucharist: Fri. 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Holy Eucharist: Sat. 10:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m. Sunday: 8 a.m. Nursey care provided. 1 p.m. Spanish Eucharist. Tel. 336 483 3330 or 395 474 3265.

BRUSSELS/WATERLOO — ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, 1st Sun. 9 & 11:15 Holy Eucharist. All other Sundays: 11:15 Holy Eucharist and Sunday School. 583, chaussée de Louvain, Olsene, Belgium. Mail: 81, rue Colleau, 1410 Waterloo. Tel. 32 23 384-3565.

WIESBADEN — THE CHURCH OF ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY, Sun. 10 a.m. Family Eucharist. Frankfurter Strasse 3, Wiesbaden, Germany Tel. 0611 30 6574.

PRAGUE — WATERTHUR, Vinohradska 68, Prague 3. Sun. 11:00 a.m. Tel. 022 311 7974.

WATERLOO BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP — Sun. 19:00 at Swedish Church, across from MacDonalds. Tel. 030 533 1585.

ZURICH — SWITZERLAND — LBC of Zurich, Gletschstrasse 31, 8805 Rischbach. Worship Services Sunday mornings 10:30. Tel. 041 801 0018.

BRATISLAVA — SLOVAKIA — LBC, the Juventus, Karloveska 64, Auditorium 100, Worship Sun. 10:00 a.m. Tel. 02 37 715 057.

BERLIN — Hohenlohestr. 10, 10117 Berlin. Worship Sun. 17:00. Pastor telephone: 030 78 647 848.

BERLIN — ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES — BERLIN, Kurfürstendamm 100, 10717 Berlin. Tel. 030 313 02021.

BERLIN — AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of Clay Alley & Potsdamer Str. S. 9:30 a.m. Sunday. Tel. 030 313 02021.

GENEVA — EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH 20 rue Verdaine, Sunday worship 9:30 a.m. German 11:00 a.m. in English. Tel. 022 370 50 29.

JERUSALEM — LUTHERAN CHURCH of the Redeemer, Old City, Muristan Rd. English worship Sun. 9 a.m. All are welcome. Tel. (02) 521-0499.

DARMSTADT — GERMANY — Darmstadt-Griesheim, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 104, Darmstadt-Griesheim. Bockenheimer Landstrasse 104, Darmstadt-Griesheim. Tel. 06151 94-0506.

FRANKFURT — PARIS — AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS — Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 at door, Metro Alma-Marcoussis or Invalides.

ZURICH — INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, Ev.-Protestant Gemeinde, Sodenstr. 11-13, 80130 Bad Homburg, Sunday Worship, Nursey & SS, 11:20 A.M. Mid-week masses. Pastor M. Levy. Call/Fax 06173-82723.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP, Ev.-Protestant Gemeinde, Sodenstr. 11-13, 80130 Bad Homburg, Sunday Worship, Nursey & SS, 11:20 A.M. Mid-week masses. Pastor M. Levy. Call/Fax 06173-82723.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH — Sankt Gallenstrasse 25 Tel. 011 222 5225.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH — Sankt Gallenstrasse 25 Tel. 011 222 5225.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH — Sankt Gallenstrasse 25 Tel. 011 222 5225.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH — Sankt Gallenstrasse 25 Tel. 011 222 5225.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH — Sankt Gallenstrasse 25 Tel. 011 222 5225.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH — Sankt Gallenstrasse 25 Tel. 011 222 5225.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH — Sankt Gallenstrasse 25 Tel. 011 222 5225.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH — Sankt Gallenstrasse 25 Tel. 011 222 5225.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH — Sankt Gallenstrasse 25 Tel. 011 222 5225.

INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH — Sankt Gallenstrasse 25 Tel. 011 222 52

## INTERNATIONAL

**"Day of Dictator Over," Clinton Tells Chileans**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VALPARAISO, Chile — In a land where memories of dictatorship still are painfully fresh, President Bill Clinton welcomed on Friday the return of democracy and said self-rule was bound to endure throughout the Americas.

"The day of the dictator is over," he said in a speech to a joint session of the National Congress in this port city west of the capital, Santiago.

Throughout the Western Hemisphere, with the exception of Cuba, Mr. Clinton said, "The message should be clear to all: We have made a decision that in this hemisphere the people govern."

Without mentioning the former dictator Augusto Pinochet by name, Mr. Clinton said that Chile had succeeded in recovering its democratic traditions in this decade and that because of the country's past nothing is more precious to its people.

"No one loves freedom more than those who have had it and lost it," he said. "No one prizes it more than those who lost it and regained it."

To the relief of American officials, General Pinochet, who is a lifetime member of the Senate, did not attend Mr. Clinton's speech. The 82-year-old general, who led an authoritarian regime in Chile from 1973 to 1990, sent a note to the Senate citing health reasons for missing the session.

Mr. Clinton said Chile had earned a leading role in the Western Hemisphere by casting off the Pinochet years of military rule, when relations with Washington were chilly.

"It honors its soldiers for their commitment to defend the people, not to rule them," he said.

In introducing Mr. Clinton, the pres-

ident of the Senate, Andres Zaldivar, said Chile was thankful for the strengthening relationship with the United States, which he called "an alliance, a partnership, deeply rooted in the international defense of freedom and of human rights of all people everywhere in the world."

American officials had been concerned about the awkwardness of having General Pinochet in the audience. Chile's lower house of Congress rejected a motion this month to impeach the former strongman, reflecting the deep political divisions over General Pinochet, whose success in turning Chile into a model of economic reform in Latin America has made him a popular figure with large segments of Chilean society.

Mr. Clinton's message to the Chileans was that democracy must deliver tangible results if it is to endure and flourish. Those benefits, the president says, should include a rising standard of living, press freedom, an honest judiciary and respect for human rights.

Human Right Watch said Chile "still suffers from two of the most persistent human rights issues plaguing the region: impunity for past abuses and restrictions on freedom of expression."

On Friday, gunmen lobbed explosives at a Chrysler dealership in Santiago and opened fire on the cars, a police spokesman said. Police found pamphlets reading "Freedom for political prisoners, hunger strike." No one was injured, and no one claimed responsibility for the attack.

In a toast to President Eduardo Frei of Chile at a state dinner Thursday, Mr. Clinton praised the resilience of the Chilean people during 17 years of dictatorship.

"In the darkest days," Mr. Clinton said, "when dissent was suppressed,



Mr. Clinton dismissing questions from reporters about the investigation by Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel, while sightseeing in Santiago.

when people were denied a meaningful vote and true leaders denied the chance to lead, the Chilean people never abandoned hope that one day things would get better."

Mr. Clinton had hoped to be able to deliver to Chile permanent membership in the free-trade agreement that now links the United States with Canada and

Mexico — a promise he made four years ago. But the president has been unable to win from Congress "fast-track" trade negotiating authority needed with U.S. labor and environmental groups leading the opposition.

"Be patient with us," Mr. Clinton said. "Just stay with us. We'll get there."

(AP, AFP)

against Mr. Schroeder while 10 withheld their ballots.

Mr. Schroeder's vote marginally lagged the tallies received by the four Social Democratic candidates who tried and failed to beat Mr. Kohl. Rudolf Schapring won 95.4 percent in 1994, Oskar Lafontaine won 98.7 percent in 1990, Johannes Rau got 99 percent in 1987 and Hans-Jochen Vogel had 100 percent in 1983.

Coercing unity was vital for the left, which is eager to contrast itself with the infighting of Mr. Kohl's conservatives. Rifts on the right have been out in the open for the past month as Mr. Kohl's three-party coalition partners have carried out a damaging public quarrel over their draft manifesto.

The latest voter surveys showed Mr. Kohl struggling. The German broadcaster ZDF issued a poll Friday showing the Social Democrats at 43 percent, against 35 percent for Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

**SPD: Schroeder Endorsed by German Social Democrats and the Party's Elder Statesman**

Continued from Page 1

earned but that the party had squandered because of its own mistakes.

"It was Helmut Schmidt who represented the new center in the best manner," Mr. Schroeder said, appealing to the middle ground between Mr. Kohl's conservatives and Mr. Schroeder's own left wing. Mr. Schroeder aligned himself with Mr. Schmidt's famously passionate defense of the consensus-based German economic model and lauded Mr. Schmidt's milestone achievements toward European integration.

With joblessness stuck at postwar highs, Mr. Schroeder said, "Realism is more important than ideology." Fighting unemployment is the party's highest priority, he said.

"The vast majority want renewal and change," he exhorted the 79-year-old Mr. Schmidt, who spoke after

Mr. Schroeder. Mr. Schmidt pleaded for the party to close ranks behind Mr. Schroeder.

Mr. Schmidt prefers to spend most of his time in his capacity as co-publisher of the weekly *Die Zeit*, based in his native Hamburg.

Under a huge backdrop with bold letters proclaiming, "The Power of the New," Mr. Schroeder, 54, underscored the notion of generational change after 16 years of a center-right coalition led by the 65-year-old Mr. Kohl. Mr. Schroeder's appeals to middle-of-the-road voters have invited comparisons to President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister Tony Blair of Britain.

The tightly choreographed event in Leipzig was meant to keep any voices of dissent under wraps. Party leaders denied the idealistic youth wing the chance to speak for fear of rupturing the harmony. Reflecting the split between the party's old-line socialist roots and Mr. Schroeder's nonideological views, 24 delegates voted

against Mr. Schroeder while 10 withheld their ballots.

Mr. Schroeder's vote marginally lagged the tallies received by the four Social Democratic candidates who tried and failed to beat Mr. Kohl. Rudolf Schapring won 95.4 percent in 1994, Oskar Lafontaine won 98.7 percent in 1990, Johannes Rau got 99 percent in 1987 and Hans-Jochen Vogel had 100 percent in 1983.

Coercing unity was vital for the left, which is eager to contrast itself with the infighting of Mr. Kohl's conservatives. Rifts on the right have been out in the open for the past month as Mr. Kohl's three-party coalition partners have carried out a damaging public quarrel over their draft manifesto.

The latest voter surveys showed Mr. Kohl struggling. The German broadcaster ZDF issued a poll Friday showing the Social Democrats at 43 percent, against 35 percent for Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

**RUSSIA: Kiriyenko Endgame**

Continued from Page 1

set in motion March 23 when Mr. Yeltsin suddenly dismissed Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin and his entire cabinet.

In the president's absence, Mr. Kiriyenko, who was named acting prime minister on the day Mr. Chernomyrdin was dismissed, is in charge. Mr. Yeltsin reassured listeners during his weekly radio broadcast Friday that the situation provides "no grounds for whipping up emotions and scaring people."

"Yes, the resignation of the government is a rare event in our country," he added. "But it took place within the framework of the law just the way it is written in the constitution."

Mr. Kiriyenko's second reelection had been expected, given the line-up of the opposition, which included not only the Communist Party but also liberal democrats in the Yabloko party and members of Our Home Is Russia, once the government party.

According to some analysts, the nominee's rejection was virtually assured once the delegates decided to vote openly, rather than by secret ballot, thus reducing the chances of individual delegates breaking ranks with their party leadership.

But as the crisis moves into

its endgame, predictions are becoming more difficult. Some analysts argued that Mr. Kiriyenko's chances again will depend on whether the next round of balloting is open or closed. Others noted that a week leaves plenty of time for the kind of backroom bargaining over cabinet positions that could win over some of Mr. Kiriyenko's opponents.

At a news conference Friday afternoon, Mr. Kiriyenko, who has presented himself as a modern, cool-headed technocrat all during the last three weeks, told reporters he was not available for politics as usual.

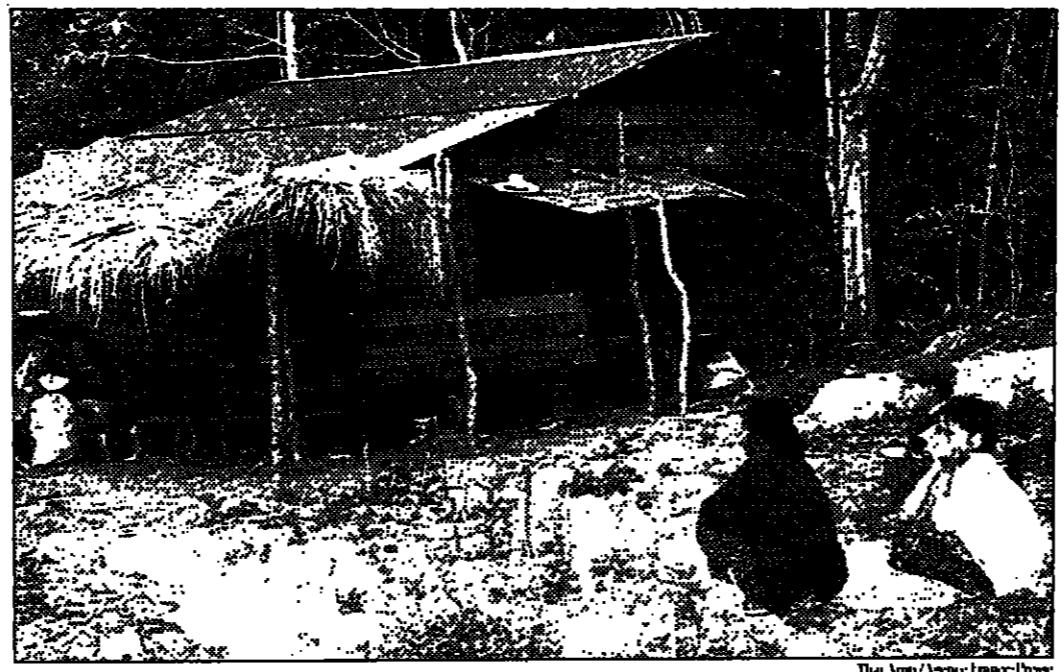
"There are conditions under which I could have collected the majority of the vote today: by saying that some candidates will not be in, and some candidates will be in, the new government," Mr. Kiriyenko said.

He added later, "I will not go begging from anyone or guarantee anybody positions in the government."

One notable feature of this crisis has been Mr. Yeltsin's difficulty in rallying any support in Parliament.

A Moscow newspaper editor, Vitali Tretyakov, wrote, "For the first time, the whole Duma — so far only in words — stands practically solidly in absolute opposition to Yeltsin, without compromise."

In response to questions, she said she had a happy life with Mr. Pol Pot, whom she married in 1985 after his first wife became mentally ill. "He was a good



The wooden hut in the Cambodian jungle, near the border with Thailand, where Pol Pot died.

**TYRANT: Thai Army Seeks to Prove Body Is Pol Pot's**

Continued from Page 1

she said. "Mr. Non Non said Mr. Ta Mok and other Khmer Rouge leaders would not attend the cremation, a final indignity for the man who had once held the lives of his countrymen in his hands."

**Calls for Trials**

Keith B. Richburg of The Washington Post reported from Bangkok:

"With Pol Pot's death, the Khmer Rouge can be spared further international criticism and condemnation," a senior Khmer Rouge official said Friday. But few seemed to agree with the assessment that Mr. Pol Pot's death closed the book on the movement's murderous past.

World leaders and others said that surviving Khmer Rouge leaders must be brought to justice.

That call was echoed Friday by the United Nations special human rights representative for Cambodia, Thomas Hammarberg, who said in Phnom Penh: "It's very important that the others are brought to trial. Those responsible must be held accountable."

He said the UN human rights commission would move soon to set up an international tribunal for Cambodian genocide trials.

As Cambodians and the world came to grips with Mr. Pol Pot's death, reaction ranged from relief to anger that with him died many unanswered questions about the roots of his brutality and the revolution he unleashed.

**DIANA: New Book Assails Her**

Continued from Page 1

which are fundamentally hostile to notions of tradition, hierarchy, formality," he said. "The monarchy depends on notions of this sort, and it's in that sense she could be said to be damaging."

In a chapter called "Diana, Queen of Hearts," Mr. O'Hear, a professor at Bradford University, writes: "In the Diana story, duty is a notion which is entirely absent. Nor in the version according to Diana and the tabloids are we even to entertain the thought that Diana's obsession with her own feelings and her self-development might have done damage to the monarchy, to her marriage, to her children, and ultimately to herself."

Diana personified "the elevation of feeling over reason, self-expression over discipline, self-esteem over objective duty," said Anthony O'Hear, the author of the book's Diana diatribe. "These attitudes are ones

which are fundamentally hostile to notions of tradition, hierarchy, formality," he said. "The monarchy depends on notions of this sort, and it's in that sense she could be said to be damaging."

In a chapter called "Diana, Queen of Hearts," Mr. O'Hear, a professor at Bradford University, writes: "In the Diana story, duty is a notion which is entirely absent. Nor in the version according to Diana and the tabloids are we even to entertain the thought that Diana's obsession with her own feelings and her self-development might have done damage to the monarchy, to her marriage, to her children, and ultimately to herself."

The tabloids are even to entertain the thought that Diana's obsession with her own feelings and her self-development might have done damage to the monarchy, to her marriage, to her children, and ultimately to herself."

The authorities announced that they had found the Juarez predator, the mother of a 20-year-old shoe store clerk who was murdered in

**UN Pulls Out Investigators Of Congo Refugee Killings**

Annan Cites a 'Total Lack of Cooperation'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, New York —

Secretary-General Kofi Annan announced the withdrawal Friday of his team investigating massacres of Rwandan refugees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo because of "total lack of cooperation by the government of President Laurent Kabila."

"The secretary-general has decided reluctantly and after full consideration of all alternatives to withdraw the investigative team he had sent to the Democratic Republic of the Congo," said Mr. Annan's spokesman, Fred Eckhard.

The team of 25 human rights workers and forensic experts had been investigating reports that thousands of Rwandan Hutu refugees, including women and children, were killed during the fighting across the former Zaire that toppled the dictator Mobutu Sese Seko and brought Mr. Kabila to power last May.

But the group has worked only sporadically, running into disputes and delays since its arrival last August.

"Attempts by forensic experts to excavate suspected sites of mass graves were blocked," Mr. Eckhard said. "The authorities also harassed and intimidated witnesses who provided testimony to the investigators," he added.

Mr. Eckhard said the team would be withdrawn immediately, and other UN officials said the UN human rights office in Geneva would probably continue the investigation as best as it could from outside of the country.

Last week, Congolese authorities detained a Canadian member of the team overnight. UN officials said the authorities seized a list of witnesses from him.

In Geneva, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, described the need to withdraw the team a "great setback" in international efforts to curb genocide and "underscores the need for an international criminal court" to try those responsible for

crimes against humanity.

The investigation's collapse also represents a setback for U.S. policy in Congo following the overthrow of Marshal Mobutu.

Washington had warned that future American aid was linked to Mr. Kabila's cooperation with the investigation. But U.S. officials, mindful of the Congo's strategic location in the volatile Great Lakes Region of Africa, had urged the United Nations to persevere with the investigation.

(AP, Reuters)

**■ Kabila Likened to Mobutu**

The United Nations rights investigator for Congo likened President Kabila on Friday to the Zairian dictator he toppled, Marshal Mobutu, and criticized the Kabila government for obstructing an investigation into massacres of Rwandan Hutu refugees, Reuters reported.

In the face of harassment from Kinshasa, pressure from Washington in support of Mr. Kabila, and equivocation from political bosses in the UN, the investigator, Roberto Garretón, issued a damning report in Geneva.

"Mobutu's rule in the 1980s and his state structure is very much like that of Kabila of today," said Mr. Garretón, referring to arrests of opponents and closures of rights groups in Congo.

"Which one is worse?" asked Mr. Garretón, a Chilean human rights lawyer who is persona non grata in Kinshasa.

"It's not up to me to say."

**■ 70 Hutu Rebels Killed**

The Rwandan Army killed 70 Hutu militiamen during a battle on Wednesday in the central district of Gitarama, Reuters reported Friday from Kigali, Rwanda, quoting state-run radio. The battle at Burumba village in Gitarama's Burunga commune followed an army sweep against the rebels who had been attacking civilians in the area, the radio said.

The radio did not give details of army casualties.

**BLACKS: Empowerment in South Africa**

Continued from Page 1

Cyril Ramaphosa, the former secretary general of the African National Congress and head of the mine workers' union, is the new chairman, and the company is doing well. Hundreds of thousands of black union members are shareholders through their pension funds, and tens of thousands of black small investors were recruited, too.

JOHANNESBURG — Cyril Ramaphosa has interests in newspapers, automobile plants and other industries, and the subsidiaries are under pressure to show affirmative action results.

More recently, the head of the broadcasting authority that just awarded Midi TV a license to start the first privately owned free television channel, said Midi's 80 percent ownership by black groups had given it the edge.

The chairman of Midi is Nomazizi Mthobotsa — who, coincidentally, was once married to Mr. Ramaphosa — and its owners include the pension funds of the unions of the mine workers, metal workers and textile workers, the black chamber of commerce and bodies representing youths and the disabled. Midi also has a powerful foreign backer: Time Warner Inc., which owns 20 percent.

Midi had six rivals for the television license. A recent race for casino licenses drew 23 bidders. Most of these bids for government licenses are similar: Each inevitably has a black spokesman, at least a small group of black investors and a huge focal or foreign backer.

Both the private sector, through the Black Management Forum headed by Mr. Manye,

## EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

## Pol Pot's Legacy

The reported death of Pol Pot in the Cambodian jungle means that one of this century's most egregious mass murderers will not stand trial or be held accountable for his crimes. But it should not mean that Pol Pot's accomplices now will be let off the hook, and it does not mean that other nations with an interest in Cambodia's future should ease their pressure for a restoration of democracy there.

From 1975 to 1979 more than a million and probably closer to 2 million Cambodians were executed or died from the effects of torture or deliberate starvation and brutal overwork. Pol Pot was the nation's Communist leader at the time; he presided over the deaths of one-fifth of his population. But he was not alone.

According to painstaking documentation assembled by the Cambodia Genocide Project at Yale University (partially funded by the State Department), a standing committee, on March 30, 1976, formally established an integrated national network of extermination centers. These were responsible for an estimated million deaths of people who are now buried in 20,000 mass graves. Eight to 10 members of that committee are still alive and at large.

The tendency on the part of the international community will be to abandon efforts to bring to trial those guilty of crimes against humanity. With Pol Pot gone, attention will fade;

some believe that his colleagues killed him for just that reason. Moreover, some of his one-time comrades are in league with Cambodia's current leader, Hun Sen. It would make diplomats' jobs easier to let them be. It would also be an affront to justice and to Cambodia's many victims.

The same international fatigue is emerging with respect to Hun Sen, who seized power in a coup last July. Officials from the United States, Japan, Cambodia's neighbors and other nations will meet in Bangkok on Sunday to decide whether to resume some aid to his regime, at least to help organize an election he wants to hold in July. He hopes that the election will legitimize his authoritarian rule.

Some in Bangkok will want to go forward because Hun Sen has allowed the deposed prime minister Prince Ranariddh to return to Cambodia, supposedly a gesture of reconciliation. But political killings of Ranariddh supporters continue, and no one has been brought to justice for more than 40 past murders. Hun Sen's opponents live in fear and with limited access to the media. No impartial courts or electoral commission exist.

Until these conditions change, a credible election is impossible. The United States and its allies should not put themselves in the position of blessing any other kind.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## More Paula Jones

Paula Jones announced on Thursday that she will appeal the dismissal of her sexual harassment suit against President Bill Clinton. Mrs. Jones' decision means that her case will continue to hang over Mr. Clinton's presidency for a while longer, which is not good news for the president. The bright side for Mr. Clinton is that Mrs. Jones' appeal seems like a long shot.

Even those of us who believed that at least some of her claims should go to trial acknowledge that her case had serious problems. And Judge Susan Webber Wright's decision to grant summary judgment to the president is eminently defensible. Judge Wright determined that the problems with Mrs. Jones's case were insurmountable, that even if her allegations were true her case did not amount to sexual harassment. The court of appeals could disagree and reinstate the case, but it would have to navigate around a carefully crafted decision to do so.

The appeal is, mercifully for the

## Greening the WTO

Conservationists were rightly angry when the World Trade Organization ruled on April 6 that the United States had violated international trade agreements by prohibiting shrimp imports from countries whose boats trap and kill endangered sea turtles. Yet anger is at best a temporary response to a much larger problem. Although the WTO is required by its charter to pay attention to environmental values, its central mission is to promote free and fair trade. When the two conflict, trade tends to win and the species lose.

Environmentalists worry that the ruling is merely a prelude to a broader assault on other U.S. laws authorizing economic sanctions to protect endangered species and prevent overfishing of the oceans. Whether or not they are right, the WTO's thinking clearly needs broadening.

The Clinton administration is under a special obligation here. When the United States agreed to join the WTO in 1994, Americans were assured that mechanisms were in place to guard the environment. But the WTO's committee on environmental issues, which is supposed to weigh in on matters like the sea turtle, has been ineffectual, in part because the United States has failed to exercise leadership.

The turtle case arose from a 1989 act of Congress that prohibited shrimp imports from countries that do not require their shrimp fleets to use metal grills and other devices to exclude turtles and other large animals that would otherwise be trapped in shrimp nets, where they invariably drown. Many shrimp-producing countries have complied with the law, but India, Pakistan, Thailand and Malaysia challenged it before the WTO as an unfair restriction on their shrimp sales to America.

Other Comment  
Renovation at the IRS

You're living in a big old house with a large family. It's been renovated so many times that your guests may need a guide to find the bathroom, and occasionally the toilets flush when you turn on the lights. The good news is that we do know how to redesign the house. The bad news is we have to keep on living in it while the work goes on.

—Commissioner Charles Rossotti of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

ESTABLISHED 1871  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen of the Board  
KATHARINE P. DARROW, Vice Chairman

PETER C. GOLDMARK Jr., Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
RICHARD WOODRIDGE, President and Chief Operating Officer

MICHAEL GETLER, Executive Editor

• WALTER WELLS, Managing Editor • PAUL HORVITZ, Deputy Managing Editor  
• KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLORE, Deputy Editors • SAMUEL ABT and  
CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editors • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages  
• JONATHAN GAGE, Business and Finance Editor

• RENE BONDY, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer  
• DIDIER BRUN, Circulation and Development Director  
Director de la Publication: Richard McLean

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel. (33) 1 41 43 93 00. Fax Subscriptions: (33) 1 41 43 92 12. News: (33) 1 41 43 93 34.  
Internet address: <http://www.iht.com> E-Mail: [iht@iht.com](mailto:iht@iht.com)

Editor in Chief: Michael Getler. London: 50 Cannon St., London EC4N 6AA. Tel. (44) 171 822 3434.  
Fax: (44) 171 822 3434. Telex: 822257. Paris: 10 Avenue de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8800. Fax: (33) 1 42 22 8801.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8802. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8803. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8804. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8805.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8806. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8807. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8808. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8809.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8810. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8811. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8812. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8813.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8814. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8815. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8816. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8817.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8818. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8819. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8820. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8821.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8822. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8823. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8824. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8825.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8826. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8827. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8828. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8829.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8830. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8831. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8832. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8833.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8834. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8835. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8836. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8837.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8838. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8839. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8840. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8841.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8842. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8843. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8844. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8845.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8846. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8847. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8848. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8849.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8850. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8851. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8852. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8853.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8854. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8855. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8856. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8857.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8858. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8859. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8860. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8861.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8862. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8863. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8864. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8865.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8866. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8867. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8868. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8869.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8870. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8871. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8872. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8873.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8874. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8875. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8876. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8877.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8878. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8879. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8880. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8881.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8882. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8883. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8884. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8885.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8886. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8887. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8888. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8889.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8890. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8891. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8892. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8893.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8894. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8895. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8896. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8897.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8898. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8899. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8900. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8901.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8902. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8903. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8904. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8905.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8906. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8907. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8908. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8909.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8910. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8911. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8912. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8913.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8914. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8915. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8916. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8917.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8918. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8919. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8920. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8921.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8922. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8923. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8924. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8925.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8926. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8927. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8928. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8929.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8930. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8931. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8932. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8933.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8934. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8935. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8936. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8937.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8938. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8939. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8940. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8941.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8942. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8943. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8944. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8945.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8946. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8947. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8948. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8949.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8950. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8951. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8952. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8953.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8954. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8955. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8956. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8957.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8958. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8959. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8960. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8961.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8962. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8963. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8964. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8965.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8966. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8967. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8968. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8969.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8970. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8971. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8972. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8973.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8974. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8975. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8976. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8977.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8978. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8979. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8980. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8981.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8982. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8983. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8984. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8985.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8986. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8987. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8988. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8989.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8990. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8991. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8992. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8993.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8994. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8995. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8996. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8997.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8998. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 8999. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9000. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9001.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9002. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9003. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9004. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9005.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9006. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9007. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9008. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9009.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9010. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9011. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9012. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9013.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9014. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9015. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9016. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9017.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9018. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9019. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9020. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9021.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9022. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9023. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9024. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9025.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9026. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9027. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9028. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9029.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9030. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9031. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9032. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9033.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9034. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9035. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9036. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9037.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9038. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9039. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9040. Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9041.  
Tel. (33) 1 42 22 9042





# THE INTERMARKET

+44 171 420 0348

## FRIENDSHIPS

### EDITH BRIGITTA FAHRENKROG

THE INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP AGENCY IN EUROPE

MATCHING THE RIGHT PARTNERS IS MY BUSINESS.  
PERSONAL INSTITUTION IS MY SERVICE.  
CONFIDENCE IS MY HIGHEST PRIORITY.

HEAD OFFICE: FRANKFURT, D-6031, FRANKFURT/MAIN, ELENDRINGSTR. 51, GERMANY  
TEL: +49-69-43 79 79 - FAX: +49-69-43 20 66

MAIFAR OFFICE: 10th Fl., 9th LANE, 6th FLOOR, LONDON, W1X 5EP, MAYFAIR, 10 STRATFORD STREET, TEL: +44-171-40 82 45 - FAX: +44-171-44 82 70

PARIS OFFICE: 10th Fl., 9th LANE, 6th FLOOR, 100 STRATFORD STREET, TEL: +33-1-40 86 87 - FAX: +33-1-40 87 40

U.S.A. OFFICE: NEW YORK, NY 10019, 720 FIFTH AVENUE, 10th FLOOR, TEL: (212) 533-8785 - FAX: (212) 533-8720

PERSONAL APARTMENTS ARE ALSO PROVIDED IN ROME - GENEVA - VIENNA - VIENNA - LOS ANGELES - SINGAPORE - HONG KONG

WITH WONDERFUL MEDITERRANEAN CHARM - WE HAVE PARTNERS WITH GREAT INFLUENCE IN THE PRESIDENT AND LEADERS OF THE WORLDWIDE GROUP OF COMPANIES WITH HIGH LEVELS OF UNIVERSITY DEGREES AND AN EXCELLENT BACKGROUND. A WONDERFUL CHARMING AND FASCINATING PERSONALITY, A GENEROUS CONSIDERATE WARM AND WITH A GOOD SENSE OF HUMOR. HE LIKES SPORTS ACTIVITIES (TENNIS, WATERSPORTS, ETC.), CULTURAL EVENTS, AND MOUNTAIN PROJECTS. A THIN CHIFFON CHARACTER WHO WOULD LIKE TO SHARE GREAT ASPECTS OF FAMILY LIFE BASED ON LOVE AND TRUST WITH THE RIGHT WOMAN AT HIS SIDE.

A YOUNG COSMOPOLITAN (GERMAN) LADY - SHE IS A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN IN HER TWENTIES WITH GRACE AND RESTED ELEGANCE. A YOUNG BEAUTIFUL WOMAN WITH LONG DARK HAIR AND BLUE EYES, WITH A BRIGHT AND CHARMING CHARACTER FULL OF LIFE, ENTHUSIASM AND CURIOSITY. SHE IS A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MUNICH. SHE IS A GRADUATE AND VERY SUCCESSFUL IN HER PROFESSION (ACADEMIC CAREER). SHE LOVES MANY SPORTS ACTIVITIES, FINE ARTS, ANTIQUES AND TRAVELING. SHE CAN FEEL AT HOME ANYWHERE, AND THE PARTNER IN HER LIFE WILL BE THE NUMBER ONE OVERALL.

PLEASE CALL

**SUCCESS, WEALTH, POWER...**  
**LOVE?**



### PARTNER SEARCH INTERNATIONAL

LONDON office: 1 Northumberland Avenue, Trafalgar Square, London, tel. +44 (0)171 872 5500, fax +44 (0)171 753 2824  
PARIS office: 12-14 Rond point des Champs Elysees, Paris, tel. +33 (0)1 353 14 14 - fax +33 (0)1 353 14 00  
GENEVA office: Rue du Rhone 14, Geneva, tel. +41 (0)22 819 1900  
ISLE OF MAN headoffice: 56 Bucks Road, Douglas, Isle of Man, tel. +44 (0)1624 615 442, fax +44 (0)1624 615 442 (USA on request)

### PROMESS INTERNATIONAL

"MAKE THE RIGHT ENCOUNTERS"  
36, rue de Bassano, 75008 PARIS (metro George V)

THE FAIRIES ENDOWED HER WITH MAGIC  
Enchantingly beautiful, translucent and romantic. Sonia is 26, a student, single, blond hair, blue eyes and lively. She wishes to create a warm home with gentleman 35/40 who loves life.

Tel: +33 (0) 1 44 31 20 12

## NANNIES/DOMESTICS

### STAFF OF DISTINCTION

Quality staffed staff immediately available. We have many references. Call now to discuss your requirements.

### COPLES \* HOUSEKEEPERS

114,000 references. We have

### BUTLERS VALETS \* ESTATE MANAGERS

No Registration Fees. 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Tel: +44 (0) 171 341 9457/8  
Fax: +44 (0) 171 341 9457/8

E-mail: gill@westendnannies.com

WESTMINSTER NANNIES INTERNATIONAL  
Specialists in the recruitment of Nannies \* Governesses \* Mother's Help \* Maternity Nurses \* Housekeepers \* Domestic Staff \* Estate Managers \* Butler \* Valets \* Estate Managers  
No Registration Fees. 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

Tel: +44 (0) 1275 876082  
Fax: +44 (0) 1275 340152

E-mail: gill@westendnannies.com

### IMPERIAL NANNIES

BRITISH NANNIES \* GOVERNESSES \* BABY SITTERS

Personally selected and professionally vetted and

professionally references.

### AVAILABLE NOW

Plenty of references. Tel: +44 (0) 171 341 9457/8

Tel: +44 (0) 171 341 9457/8

Fax: +44 (0) 171 341 9457/8

E-mail: gill@westendnannies.com

WE SPECIALISE IN THE PLACEMENT OF NANNIES \* GOVERNESSES \* BABY SITTERS \* MATERNITY NURSES \* ESTATE MANAGERS

PLACEMENTS ARE FREE OF CHARGE

OR FAX: +44 171 585 0740

20 BEAUCHAMP PLACE, LONDON, SW1

U.S. FAMILY: two children, 6 & 8 year

boys, seeking mature reliable nanny to

take full charge. Poston located in Pitsburgh PA. Room/board provided. Write to: U.S. FAMILY: 2000 Broad Ave 10th fl, New York, NY 10022 USA

### Domestic Positions Available

DOMESTIC STAFF-Highest calibre expe-

rienced staff in all categories

Nannies, Cooks, Housekeepers, Babysitters, etc.

All scrupulously vetted. HUTCHINSONS

Employment Agency 44 (0)171 561 0110

U.S. FAMILY: two children, 6 & 8 year

boys, seeking mature reliable nanny to

take full charge. Poston located in Pitsburgh PA. Room/board provided. Write to: U.S. FAMILY: 2000 Broad Ave 10th fl, New York, NY 10022 USA

### MONROE NANNIES

KNOWN INTERNATIONALLY FOR THE VERY BEST

NANNIES \* MATERNITY NURSES

GOVERNESSES \* MOTHERS HELPS

ALL REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED IN THE CARE

OF REFERRED NANNIES & MATERNITY NURSES

BY A PROFESSIONAL & RELIABLE SERVICE

TEL: +44 (0) 171 409 8610 FAX: +44 171 621 4165

33 BLOOR ST. WEST, MAYFAIR, LONDON W1

NETWORING NANNIES INTERNATIONAL LTD

60 CARLTON AVENUE, LONDON SW1E 8RL

TELE/FAX: +44 171 585 5665

PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL

REFERENCES

WORLDWIDE

## Arts &amp; Antiques

## London Still Reigns As King of Art World

## New York Fails to Capture Lead

By Souren Melikian

**L**ONDON — A spectacular comeback for London? No, say those who think that London's fundamental strength as a hub of the art market never waned.

Evidence of its booming activity is to be seen across the board. Guess where the latest record price was paid for Gustav Klimt, the towering figure of early 20th-century art in German-speaking lands? In London, on Oct. 9, when Christie's held its £32.6 million (\$23.5 million) sale of "German and Austrian Art '97," of which £14.5 million was accounted for by the Klimt in question.

Two months later, the most important group of still lifes by Giorgio Morandi seen at auction since the artist's death in 1964 came up at Sotheby's. It had been put together by a Venezuelan couple, Jose Luis and Beatriz Plaza, who bought their first still life in 1949 during their honeymoon in Italy and kept up their love affair with Morandi's art into the 1970s. New York would have been the natural choice for Beatriz Plaza who was selling some of the Morandis after her husband's death. She chose London and was proven right. The Morandis sold brilliantly. The star lot, a still life done in 1919 which betrays the 29-year-old Morandi's admiration for Giorgio de Chirico whom he had just met, climbed to £793,500.

Some may argue that Morandi's constituency is essentially European and that common sense dictated London as the best place to sell. But no such argument could be invoked concerning "Fauve and Expressionist Art." Yet London was also the choice made by Charles Tabachnik for the 19 lots he consigned to Sotheby's on June 24. The New Yorker's instinct nurtured by more than two decades of collecting was sound.

Four world records were set for Ger-

man Expressionism: Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, "Street Scene," £1.98 million; Alexei von Jawlensky, "Still Life With Cake," £1.21 million; Emil Nolde, "Sunset," £1.04 million; Max Pechstein, "Two Girls," £837,500. Another quite astonishing record price, £529,500, was paid for a bronze casting of "The Negro Woman," ("La Nègresse"), one of six, done by Henri Laurens in 1934.

Indeed, London's record in 19th and 20th-century art proves that it is every bit as effective as New York — sometimes more so, when it comes to works requiring a connoisseur's appreciation.

Christie's sale in December spectacularly illustrated the point.

Georges Braque's "Le Pont de l'Estaque," painted in 1906 when Fauvism was just beginning to shred away into abstract strokes, is an important painting not easily slotted into one category. It could not have done much better than the £1.46 million it fetched on Dec. 9.

In the same sale, another picture of the utmost importance was Claude Monet's "Sur les Planches de Trouville," painted in 1870. This was the crucial year when Impressionism in the making was about to switch from the brushwork — the color is crushed on the canvas with the tip of the brush creating a sketchy effect — to the truly Impressionist definition of volume and depth through graded shades of color that eliminate outline. The Monet already has the intensity of light that was to characterize Impressionism. It was sold at £4.18 million.

Perhaps the most remarkable among the unsung triumphs of London on the auction scene to be observed in Old Masters. Two years ago, Sotheby's began to make some remarkable scores in New York which gave the impression that the market might be shifting away from London. In fact, the market has



Glazed earthenware horseman from the 8th century sold for \$165,000.

been growing in both locations. The proportion of what Sotheby's sells every year in both places remains roughly unchanged — one third in New York, two thirds in London.

**A**t Sotheby's on Dec. 3, it was easy to see what gives London its ongoing preeminence in the field. Nearly every significant painting triggered a contest between one leading European dealer or another, and other contenders. When a large Brazilian landscape with a palm tree in the foreground by Frans Post came up, Richard Green of London would not let go. His determination cost him £815,500, more than the high estimate. He followed that up with a 1644 river landscape signed by Salomon van

Ruysdael, paying a huge £2,311,500, two and a half times the high estimate.

Next in the catalogue was a beautiful view of a "Beach at Scheveningen With Fishing Pinks" signed "Wijllem Van de Velde" [the Younger] and dated 1659. The admirable picture went to Robert Noortman of Maastricht and London who got it for a mere £100,500. Throughout the sale, the vigor of the English trade made itself felt at every financial level. Johnny Van Haefen, a leading London dealer in Dutch and Flemish painting, was not above taking an interest in a £23,000 genre scene signed by the petit-maître Jacob Ochtervelt.

It is only fair to add that the same

Continued on Page 12

## The Insider's Track To Chinese Treasures

## Galleries Dominate the Market

By Souren Melikian

**L**ONDON — It could have been a fabulous sale, but the works never made it to the auction until gently. The shape points to the late 4th or 3rd century B.C., but the extraordinary silver-inlaid decoration with some of its motifs borrowed from the art of the nomadic Scythians is of a kind that was so far unknown. Obviously from the same find as the hu, a squat food vessel with equally surprising silver and gold inlay was also there. The \$1.5 million hu went to the Maastricht Fair in the Netherlands and was sold hours before the private viewing. The squat vessel was dispatched to the Asian Fair. Both went to the American collector who bought the fabulous bronze tree.

Added a third gold- and silver-inlaid vessel sold by Croes, which is shaped like a covered bowl with ring handles and decorated with interlacing motifs, again of a type hitherto unknown, and with these offerings alone (there were others) the Galerie Gisele Croes makes any auction this year look very bland.

Insiders have long known that auctions are only the tip of the art market iceberg in most fields. Even concerning paintings, the area where auction houses have made the most effective inroads, the weight of the art trade remains huge. But in Chinese art, the imbalance is extreme. The trade handles works of art of a caliber that never surface at auction.

Merely by concentrating on half a dozen dealers since the beginning of this year, a collector for whom money is no object could have bought a series of unique works that would shine in the greatest Western museums of Chinese art — not least because they represented hitherto unknown facets of this greatest of all Far Eastern arts.

Early in March, I saw in the gallery of Gisele Croes in Brussels a bronze tree of pyramidal form rising from a kind of low basin in which hunters, bow in hand, take their aim at birds in the tree. The form of the vessel, the general construction of the piece, leave no doubt that this is an early Han bronze, albeit one of a size and complexity that had never been observed in this type of artifact. The swirling movement of the branches give it a magic touch.

The Han tree, briefly shown by Croes at the Asian Fair in New York, was sold for \$2 million, hours before the opening. The record price for a Han bronze would have been loudly trumpeted had it been

set at auction. Here it wasn't, and I learned the price by accident.

In the same gallery, I saw a bronze vase of the so-called "hu" type with the bulbous body tapering before curving out gently. The shape points to the late 4th or 3rd century B.C., but the extraordinary silver-inlaid decoration with some of its motifs borrowed from the art of the nomadic Scythians is of a kind that was so far unknown. Obviously from the same find as the hu, a squat food vessel with equally surprising silver and gold inlay was also there. The \$1.5 million hu went to the Maastricht Fair in the Netherlands and was sold hours before the private viewing. The squat vessel was dispatched to the Asian Fair. Both went to the American collector who bought the fabulous bronze tree.

Added a third gold- and silver-inlaid vessel sold by Croes, which is shaped like a covered bowl with ring handles and decorated with interlacing motifs, again of a type hitherto unknown, and with these offerings alone (there were others) the Galerie Gisele Croes makes any auction this year look very bland.

In the cluster of New York selling shows that accompanied the Asian Fair, the spectacle was even more extraordinary.

The most astonishing sculpture yet seen this year stood in its crate when I caught a glimpse of it days before the opening of the Asian Fair in the gallery of Edith and Joel Frankel on Madison Avenue at 78th Street. The grey earthenware bull, 108 centimeters long, reveals a monumental side to early Han sculpture. The head is strikingly beautiful. Yet, such a piece might not perform well at auction. The novelty could work against it, raising questions in some viewers' minds, even though the authenticity is obvious at a glance and is borne out by several thermoluminescence tests. The bull, sold for \$200,000, is now in Taiwan. It was not

Continued on Page 12

## HARDING ALLEN ESTATE

## Antique Shop &amp; Gallery

Fine Antiques specializing in 18th and 19th century French furnishing art & accessories

Route 122 off Baine Common Barre Massachusetts 01005 Tel/Fax: 1-978 355 4920 Visit our web site [www.harding-allen.com](http://www.harding-allen.com)

KETTERER



Currently accepting consignments For consignments and catalogue orders Kettner Kunst: Breitner Str 25 - D-80333 Munich Tel 004989 - 552 440 - Fax 004989 - 552 44166

Auctions

Munich

Hamburg

Berlin

## Galerie Daniel Malingue

wishes to acquire  
Important Impressionist & Modern Paintings

26, AVENUE MATIGNON - 75008 PARIS  
TEL: (33) 1 42 66 60 33 FAX: (33) 1 42 66 03 80

## BERN'ART

in association with

G.M.G. Fine Arts, Ltd.

unique exhibition

Impressionist & Modern Belgian Paintings



Paul Delvaux, The Mermaid, "La Sirène", watercolor, gouache and India ink on paper, 29-1/2x43-1/3" (75x110 cm). Signed and dated St. Idesbald 13-9-49

1016 Madison Avenue, 2nd fl., N.Y. May 7 - May 30, 1998  
Mon.-Fri. 10:00 am - 7:00 pm, Sat. 12:00 - 5:00 pm or, by appt. (212) 362-7200

& Stand F4 at the International Fine Art Fair, May 8-13, 1998

J. J. LALLY & CO.  
ORIENTAL ART

41 East 57 Street New York, NY 10022  
Tel (212) 371-3380 Fax (212) 593-4699

C. BOISGARD  
Auctioneer

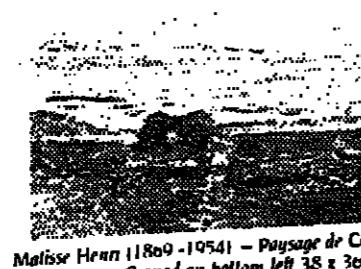
1, rue de la Grange Batelière, 75009 Paris.  
Tel: 33 (01) 47 70 81 36 - Fax: 33 (01) 42 47 05 84.

Internet: <http://www.Drouot.com>

ESTATE AUCTION  
Monday June 15, 1998.

## HOTEL DROUOT ROOM 4

Modern Paintings  
by Renoir - Matisse - Van Dongen - Utrillo -



Maurice de Vlaminck (1886-1958) - "Paysage de Corse" Oil on canvas Signed on bottom left 35 x 30 cm  
Public Viewing: Sat. June 13 from 11 a.m. to 18 p.m.  
New York office: Mr. Peter BROADHEAD  
Tel.: 00 1 212 971 97 41

ART 1998  
CHICAGO

AT NAVY PIER

Vernissage '98  
Opening night benefit for the  
Museum of Contemporary Art,  
Thursday, May 7, 1998

Information  
Thomas Blackman Associates, Inc.  
239 West Huron, Chicago, IL 60610  
312 587 3300 phone  
312 587 3304 fax  
[info@artchicago.com](mailto:info@artchicago.com) e-mail  
<http://www.artchicago.com>

Steve Dawson

Painting

April . May . June

Galerie Michel Delorme

9 rue Linné, 75005 Paris

Telephone : 01 47 07 85 11

# Shedding Light on Elusive Art of Nepalese Bronze Statues

By Souren Melikian

**N**EW YORK — Every now and then, an auction drags into the lime-light a major art to which little attention is paid because the ancient land in which it blossomed is impoverished, its culture complex and unfamiliar, its language or languages barely understood in the West.

On March 26, the sale of "Indian and Southeast Asian Art," put together at Sotheby's by Carlton Rochell, included a group of sculpture from Nepal, the Himalayan state jammed between Tibet to the north and India to the south. Few among the rich cultures of Asia remain as elusive as this one. In what circumstances its native population of Mongolian stock came to mix with Indo-Aryan communities who came in from present-day Bihar and Bengal to found the Licchavi dynasty around 400 A.D. has yet to be discovered.

The Aryans cannot have been very numerous for the largest community in Nepal, the Newars, speaks a Tibetan-Burmese language, Newari, even if it is written down in an Indian alphabet.

Their fate must have been interwoven with the beginning of Buddhism — traditionally, the Newars claim descent from the Sakya clan within which the historical Gautama Buddha was born, perhaps about 600 B.C., in the Nepalese area called Terai.

Alas, the first centuries of Buddhism are lost in the haze as 10th-century work, is con-

sidered by Von Schroeder to date from the 11th century. The 27.9-centimeter figure turned up in a Sotheby's safe within which the date made no difference to the price. It soared to an impressive \$85,000.

The diversity was remarkable but the evolution is not clearly apprehended, which often makes dating problematic. An extraordinary figure of the Bodhisattva standing, a lotus branch in hand, originally published by the Indian art historian Pratapaditya Pal

in his monumental visual encyclopedia of Indian and Himalayan bronzes, called "Indo-Tibetan Bronzes" Ulrich von Schroeder gathered in compact form all that was known by 1981 and much else that he discovered on the subject of Nepalese bronze statuary. Its source of inspiration was northeastern India as can be inferred from the earliest dated piece now in the Cleveland Museum of Art, a standing Buddha in the Gupta style dated 591 A.D. But even there, a difference is already perceptible — greater softness emanates from the face of the Nepalese piece.

Looking at the Buddhist works (a majority) and the Hindu figures (a substantial proportion), one is struck by the blissful serenity they so often convey regardless of sectarian allegiance, as if it were some fundamental trait of Nepalese religious meditation.

The diversity was remarkable but the evolution is not clearly apprehended, which often makes dating problematic. An extraordinary figure of the Bodhisattva standing, a lotus branch in hand, originally published by the Indian art historian Pratapaditya Pal



One of the greatest schools of Buddhist bronze-making blossomed in Nepal. From left, bronze figures from the 9th century, 13th century, and 10th to 11th century.



whether in a museum or a sale, little difference is made in the market between great beauty and conventional images. An admirable 23.8-centimeter figure, the 12-armed Amoghasiddhi, a difficult subject to handle for any artist, was in the March 26 sale, prudently dated by Rochell as "circa 9th century." The fact is illuminated by a smile of spiritual certainty. At

\$57,500, the price hardly reflects the magnificence of the bronze which was previously unrecorded. That same radiance would occasionally tone down explosive energy as in the 10th-century figure of Bhairavi, arms in hand and an elephant skin thrown over her left shoulder, that sold for \$43,700.

There were more worldly strains even to this art dom-

inated by the Buddhist or the Hindu canon. One surmises the portrait of a very real person behind the iconography of Swayambhu cast around 1400. The laughing face, lips closed, eyes wide open, has a compelling presence. Reproduced in von Schroeder's "Indo-Tibetan Bronzes," it shot up far above the high estimate to a steep \$51,750. The Buddhist Far East

deeply admired that phase of Nepalese art. Tibet, which had at all times a close connection with Nepal, probably called in Nepalese bronze-makers to participate in the gilt bronze sculpture that covered the jewel of 15th-century architecture in Tibet, the Densatil monastery. The shrine was blown up by the Chinese Red Guards in the 1970s.

In debris has surfaced in

the Western trade and a figure of a *nagaraja* in a ritual dance pose could be seen in the March 26 auction. It bears a striking kinship to a Nepalese gilt copper figure in the John G. Ford collection in Baltimore which von Schroeder dates to the 16th century. The attendance ran it up to \$60,250.

China itself succumbed to the lure of Nepalese Manjusri, its gilding virtually intact, probably shielded by centuries spent in a Tibetan shrine to which Yongle would have sent it as an offering, soared to a huge \$77,500.

Did their bronze-making masters persuade the Nepalese sculptors of that period to carve stone with metallic sharpness and precision? A remarkable stone stela with two four-armed Hindu deities embracing each other, possibly of the 16th century if not earlier, made one wonder. It sold for \$101,500, bearing witness to the admiration it inspired.

But perhaps it is time for the tribute of admiration paid by the market to give way to a truly major art show of Nepalese art paid for by the international community.

Serendipity

By Souren Melikian

**N**EW YORK — The most remarkable find of the year so far is a bronze figure of a *nagaraja* (king of Nagas) in a ritual dance pose, which sold for \$77,500 at the March 26 auction of Indian and Southeast Asian Art at Sotheby's. The figure is a superb example of the art of the Newars, the indigenous people of Nepal, who have been making bronze figures for centuries. The figure is a superb example of the art of the Newars, the indigenous people of Nepal, who have been making bronze figures for centuries.

**Me MARC-ARTHUR KOHN**  
Auctioneer - Graduate of the Ecole du Louvre

◀ AUCTIONS

**PARIS WEDNESDAY 29<sup>th</sup> APRIL 1998 - 8.30 pm**

**DROUOT MONTAIGNE** 15, avenue Montaigne - 75008 Paris  
Tel.: 00 33 1 48 00 20 91 - 00 33 1 48 00 20 92 - Fax: 00 33 1 48 00 20 83  
Tel and Fax during the exhibition and the sale.

**DRAWINGS AND OLD MASTER PAINTINGS, FURNITURE**

EXHIBITION: at the office, by appointment - at Drouot Montaigne: Monday 27<sup>th</sup> and Tuesday 28<sup>th</sup> April 1998 from 11.00 am to 9.00 pm  
Wednesday 29<sup>th</sup> April 1998 from 11.00 am to 5.00 pm.

Experts: from Guy Hébrard and Alain Latrille's office. Tel: 00 33 1 42 80 26 16



**POTTERED CHEST OF DRAWERS**  
With two doors and hinged support crossbars, decorated with golden birds and butterflies in the background. Advertising paradise birds and butterflies in Montenegrin lacquer.

Last slanted drawer (lacquer, floral ornament, and floral, decorated and gilded bronze legs) complete the ornamentation.

Stamped by LABOURDIN

Length: 177 cm  
Width: 90 cm, Height: 112 cm, Depth: 58 cm

Bronze was one of the most remarkable characteristics of his time. Faded by his remarkable status, Nagas, he displayed a refined taste of work and turned his attention to the fine arts.

**GENEVA 18<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> MAY 1998**

**HOTEL DES BERGUES**

Tel.: 00 41 22 731 50 50

Presented by M<sup>me</sup> REYMOND,  
Court Bailiff in Geneva

in the presence of M<sup>me</sup> KOHN Auctioneer

**OLD AND MODERN JEWELLERY** Tuesday 19<sup>th</sup> May 1998 - 5.30 pm

**19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY AND OLD MASTER PAINTINGS** Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> May 1998 - 2.30 pm

**MODERN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE** Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> May 1998 - 3.30 pm

**ART-NOUVEAU, ART-DECO** Thursday 21<sup>st</sup> May 1998 - 4.30 pm

**VAN CLEEF & ARPELS**  
Pair of "Sharmila" clip-on earrings in platinum set with diamonds.

**CARTIER**  
5.65 carat ring in platinum set with diamonds.

**ERNEST FRANCIS VACHEROT**  
Silver 925

State medallist at Parisberg Salons in Algiers

Oil on canvas

Signature in bottom left corner

10 x 22 cm

**ENRIQUE GALLE**  
1860-1904  
Volubilis  
Bronze, naturalistic lamp  
Signed on a label  
Gilt 1860  
H. 35 cm  
W. 25 cm

**TSUGUHARU FUCHIKA**  
1860-1943  
Young couple in a landscape, 1917  
Oil on canvas  
Signed and dated  
73 x 51 cm

**PAUL CESAR HELLEU**  
1857-1920  
Elegant woman with an umbrella  
Oil on canvas  
Signed  
100 x 50 cm

**HARRY FANE**  
wishes to purchase old  
CARTIER

**GALERIE MERMOZ**

**PRE-COLUMBIAN  
ART**

6, rue du Cirque - 75008 PARIS

Tel: (+33) 01 42 25 84 80 Fax: (+33) 01 40 75 03 90

Dina Vierny Foundation  
Maillol Museum

61, rue de Grenelle, 75007 Paris  
Metro: Rue de Bac

MICHEL HAAS

from March 20  
to May 30, 1998

Open every day from 11h to 18h  
except Tuesday & Bank holidays

Restaurant - Cafeteria

**THE LONDON  
ORIGINAL  
PRINT FAIR**

AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS

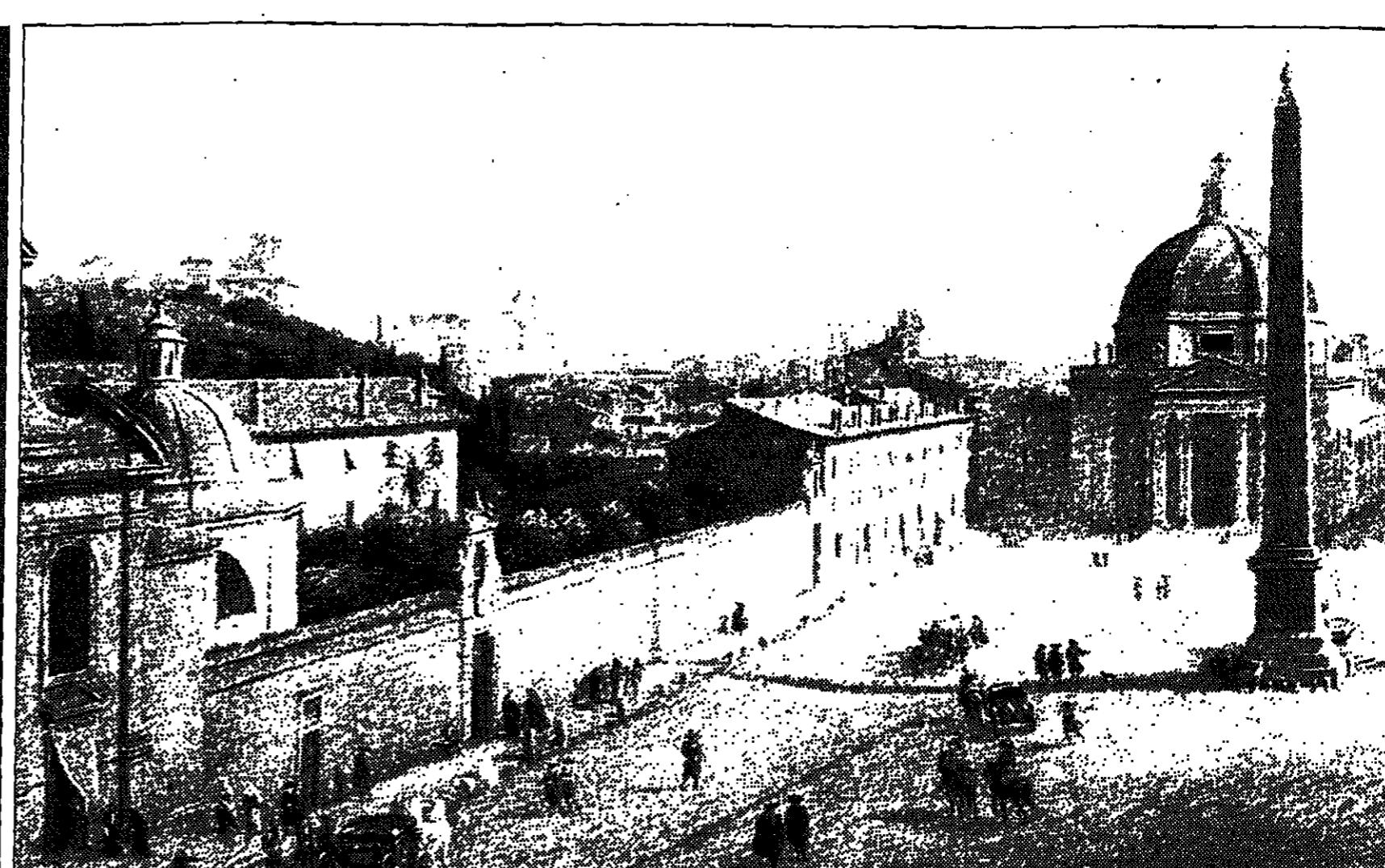
30 APRIL - 3 MAY

OPEN DAILY 10AM TO 6PM

TELEPHONE 0171 933 0950

www.nordstern.com

## ARTS &amp; ANTIQUES / A SPECIAL REPORT



Murillo's composition of Saint Joseph taking the hand of the child Jesus sold for \$2.75 million while the Dutch landscape painter Gaspar van Wittel's ravishing view of the Piazza del Popolo in Rome fetched \$1.65 million.

## Serendipity Constantly Replenishes Market for Old Masters

By Souren Melikian

**N**EW YORK — They all expected it to happen, but professionals still marvel at the scale of the phenomenon. As the supplies of Impressionist and early 20th-century art slowly dry up, leaving hardly any paintings of top-level quality to be bought. Old Master paintings loom larger and larger on the art market scene.

One reason for their abundance is that they make not one, but a dozen or more categories artificially merged into one. Old Masters is a purely conventional label that in auction house language effectively defines any picture predating 1800.

There was no common denominator between the greatest pictures that could be bought here at Sotheby's on Jan. 30. The broadest minded observer would have had trouble establishing a link, stylistic or aesthetic, between say the \$1.32 million winter scene with a frozen canal painted by Jacob van Ruisdael in the late 1660s, and a ravishing view of the Piazza del Popolo in Rome (\$1.65 million) executed by Gaspar van Wittel in Rome in 1712.

They would many

dare argue that the \$2.75 million Murillo composition of Saint Joseph leading the child Jesus by the hand and Jan Gossaert's admirable Virgin and Child of the mid-16th century (also \$1.65 million) come under the same umbrella even if both deal with religious subjects.

One characteristic, though, they did share — each one represented the master at his highest and each one cost perhaps one fifth of what it would take to get an Impressionist work of comparable excellence relative to the painter's oeuvre.

The van Ruisdael winter scene is as beautiful as it is rare — only 25 winter pictures or so by the artist have been recorded. The van Wittel is one of nine or 10 variants of the subject, but it leaves most of the others well behind for beauty (the light is fantastic) and size.

The comparison is not as far-fetched as it might seem at first glance. Just as Monet was among the founding fathers of Impressionism, so did van Wittel, who arrived in Rome around 1674-1675, lay the foundations of topographical landscape in Italy — the art of the Vedutisti.

The Murillo matches in size and quality some of the grandest works by the artist in the Prado and the Gossart would not be out of place in the Antwerp

Museum of Fine Art. But it is not just the level of quality still available that makes Old Masters irresistible. A flow of discoveries splices auctions, large and small. In January 1997 in New York, a view of the town of Frederik in the Brazilian state of Paraíba, signed by Frans Post and dated 1638, turned up out of nowhere at Sotheby's.

Painted by the Leiden-born Dutch artist one year after he arrived in Brazil, it provides an astonishing anticipation of mid-19th-century French landscape painting. On the back of the canvas, a French royal inventory number identifies this as once part of a group of at least 18 views owned by King Louis XIV of France. Of these, only six others have been traced, of which four are now in the Louvre. The newly discovered Post made \$4.5 million, leaving a healthy profit in the hands of the runner who, the story goes, unearthed it in a French auction where it was sold as anonymous 19th-century art for a few thousand dollars.

No one should lose heart on hearing this. Discoveries continue to be made all the time. This year at the European Fine Art Fair held in Maastricht, Robert Noortman of Maastricht and London displayed another previously unrecorded

Post. This is one of the Brazilian views that the painter did in Haarlem, after returning from America, the memory of which continued to haunt him to the end of his life. The \$3 million picture sold on the second day of the fair.

Not every discovery costs millions. Noortman was showing one of the most ravishing still lifes by the German painter Otto Marquart. Two roses with a surreal, very daintily sculptural quality to their petals, are laid across a tablet supported by the head of a smiling angel. At \$210,000, the picture, which dates from the 1650s, was irresistible. It sold at the private viewing.

Small gems can take longer to go. One of the most delicate animal portraits in 18th-century painting done by the Belgian artist Jacques-Louis Agasse in 1793 while very much under the influence of English school artists, carried a \$60,000 price tag. When the fair

ended, the Agasse had not been sold.

Moderate pricing is not confined to little-known artists. Luca Baroni, the director of Colnaghi in London, had discovered a ravishing, imaginary landscape, or "capriccio," by Francesco Guardi.

Previously unrecorded, the composition of a church standing out on a high promontory against the golden glow of a late summer day is as superbly painted as it is poetic. The collector of Venetian art who got it for \$115,000 did not take much of a chance.

Nor did the buyer of one of Guardi's very best capricci, which Jean-François Heim of Paris took to Maastricht and priced at \$140,000. That one, last seen in a public exhibition in Paris in 1956, is one of Guardi's small masterpieces. Why not \$140,000? For many reasons, among which is, first and foremost, the greater difficulty of looking at Old Masters, more complex, more subtle in de-

tail, than the easily perceived "impressions" of nature and light recorded by the Impressionists, to say nothing of the stridently contrasted or highly graphic works of the schools that come after.

Beginners eager to train their eye must spend years looking around museums, galleries, auction houses. No single institution holds enough Guardi to allow more than a very partial view of the artist. They must get used to the differences of opinion among scholars, learn to assess the condition of a paint surface, be able to judge the extent of restoration. In short, in order to buy, they need to become their own experts. Connoisseurship will do the trick, and a high measure of culture, not just money. For those who have the gift, there is a wonderful art trip in perspective. It will stay on offer for a decade, perhaps two, not much longer. Here, too, supplies are slowly thinning out.

## Modern Masters

Paintings from the Rolf and Margit Weinberg Collection



Impressionist and Modern Art  
Auction in New York:  
Wednesday, May 13 at 7 p.m.  
and Thursday, May 14  
at 10:15 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Catalogue:  
(201) 444-3799;  
outside the continental U.S.  
(212) 817-0465  
Fax: (201) 817-0223

Exhibition opens:  
Saturday, May 9 at 10 a.m.  
Inquiries:  
Alexander Anis  
(212) 616-7000  
Fax: (212) 616-7037

Gustave Courbet (1819-1877)  
Portrait de Je. La Belle Irlandaise  
Signed  
Painted in 1865  
Oil on canvas  
21 1/2 by 25 1/2 in. (54 by 64 cm)  
Auction estimate:  
\$2,000,000-3,500,000  
[www.sothbys.com](http://www.sothbys.com)

**AUCTIONS IN GERMANY**

May 14/15  
DECORATIVE ARTS

May 16  
OLD MASTER  
PAINTINGS

June 4  
MODERN ART

June 5  
CONTEMPORARY ART

June 12/13  
ORIENTAL ART

Pablo Picasso  
Filleuse à Cheval  
(Young Equestrienne and Young  
Man) Watercolor 1905  
19 x 12.3 inches, signed  
Lit: Zervos vol. 1, p. 119, ill. 369

Preview in Cologne one week prior to the auctions  
Catalogues on request

**LEMPERTZ**  
gegründet 1845

KUNSTHAUS LEMPERTZ • NEUMARKT 3 • D-50667 COLOGNE  
TEL. +49 221/ 92 37 29 - 0 - 12 27 20 6  
Tel. and FAX USA: Quadrus Freddy • (212) 941 74 56

**PESCHETEAU - BADIN,  
GODEAU & LEROY**  
Tel: 33 (0) 1 47 70 88 38

**POULAIN LE FUR**  
Tel: 33 (0) 1 42 46 81 81

**ANTIQUE FRAMES  
AUCTION**  
Over 650 Lots

**21 & 22 APRIL**

XVII - XVIII - XVIII<sup>e</sup> - XIX<sup>e</sup> centuries  
ITALY - SPAIN - FRANCE  
ENGLAND - NETHERLAND

**Drouot - Richelieu PARIS**  
Rooms 5 & 6  
On view: April 18 & 20

**Expert:**  
Vincent GUERRE  
Tel: (33) 01 42 46 48 50

**INFORMATION:**  
New York (212) 642 8572 or London (0171) 734 5491  
<http://www.haughton.com> or email: [info@haughton.com](mailto:info@haughton.com)

**ADRIANO RIBOLZI**  
ANTIQUAIRE  
MONTE-CARLO

XVII<sup>th</sup> & XVIII<sup>th</sup> FRENCH FURNITURE  
WORKS OF ART  
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

WE HAVE MOVED TO OUR  
NEW GALLERIES

next to the Hotel Hermitage  
3 & 7, Avenue de l'Hermitage  
MC-98000 MONACO

Tel: +377-97970377  
Fax: +377-97970378

**INTERNATIONAL FINE ART FAIR/ NEW YORK**

**THE INTERNATIONAL  
FINE ART FAIR**  
PAINTINGS DRAWINGS SCULPTURE

**May 8-13, 1998**

Daily: 11am-8pm. Sunday & Last Day: 11am-7pm

Benefit Preview Evening for  
LENON HILL NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE: May 7, 6:30pm

**THE SEVENTH  
REGIMENT ARMORY**  
PARK AVENUE AT 67TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Information: New York (212) 642 8572 or London (0171) 734 5491  
<http://www.haughton.com> or email: [info@haughton.com](mailto:info@haughton.com)

**SOTHEBYS**

# Museum for the Wyeths to Open in Maine

By Dana Micucci

**R**OCKLAND, Maine — The rocky coastline, rugged landscape and people of Maine have long inspired American artists. Among them have been three generations of one of America's most prominent artistic families — the late N. C. Wyeth, his son Andrew Wyeth and his grandson Jamie Wyeth. The three are now the focus of a new museum and study center that will open on June 21 in the scenic coastal town of Rockland.

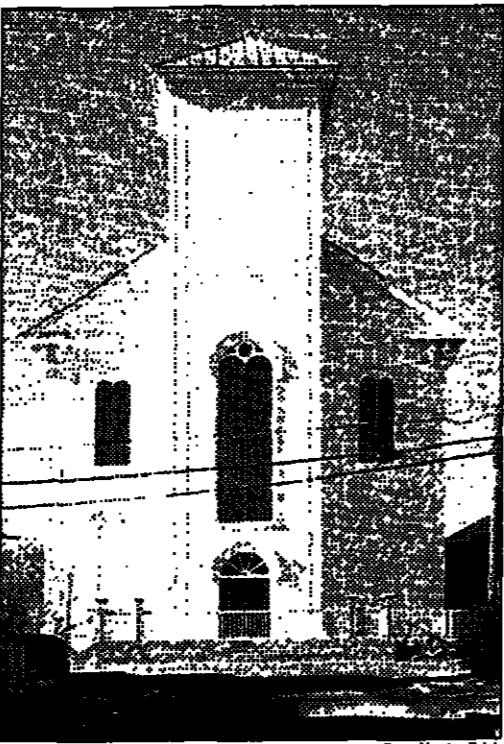
The Farnsworth Center for the Wyeth Family in Maine was established by the Farnsworth Art Museum, which was established here 50 years ago. The museum is noted for its stellar collection of Maine-related American art of the past three centuries, including works by Gilbert Stuart, Fitz Hugh Lane, Winslow Homer, George Bellows, John Marin and others.

The \$10-million Farnsworth Center, which comprises a study center and a major exhibition space created from a remodeled 19th-century church, will serve as a repository for some 4,500 works of art and objects from the Wyeth family's personal collection.

"Our museum has had a long-standing relationship with the Wyeths dating back to the 1940s, when we bought four watercolors for our collection by an emerging young artist named Andrew Wyeth," said Christopher Crosman, director of the Farnsworth Art Museum.

"Andrew and Jamie Wyeth had their first solo exhibitions here, and we have continued to support the work of all the Wyeths, who have been a major presence on the mid-coast of Maine since N. C. Wyeth began spending time here in the early 1930s," Crosman said. "Given the family's close ties to the region, which has inspired many of their best-known works, the Wyeth Center is a fitting and important addition to the Farnsworth."

N. C. Wyeth (1882-1945) gained fame as an illustrator, creating more than 3,000 works, including book illustrations for Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" and Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe." In the summer, he and his family retreated to Maine, where he experimented



The Farnsworth Center in Rockland, Maine.

with easel painting. Andrew Wyeth, who was born in 1917, charted his own course early on. Renowned for his exquisitely detailed and textured Maine portraits and landscapes, Andrew uses watercolor and tempera to transform the people and scenes found near his home into archetypes of American life.

The area around Rockland, especially the Olson family farm, has been the subject of some of his most celebrated paintings, including "Christina's World" (1948), which is in the collection of New York's Museum of Modern Art. (The Farnsworth Museum acquired the Olson House in nearby Cushing in 1991, and maintains it as a house museum.)

Jamie Wyeth, who was born in 1946, has continued the family tradition of narrative realism. His oil paintings of lighthouses, animals and families on Maine's islands, however, are more dramatic in color and scale.

The center's vast collection includes paintings, drawings, studies, photographs and archival materials relating to all three Wyeths and their connection to Maine.

The majority of art works, however, are by Andrew, including "The Patriot" (1964), a portrait of a World War I veteran, and "Adrift" (1982), a portrait of a local fisherman friend.

"The intimate connection between the Wyeths and the people and places of Maine is a cornerstone of their art," said Susan Larsen, chief curator of the Farnsworth Art Museum.

"The Wyeths are part of the great realist tradition of American art, and have remained steadfastly consistent in their aesthetic, never desiring or needing to be part of avant-garde culture. Yet, their paintings are more than just photographic depictions; they are filled with a psychological intensity and a visionary, dream-like quality that is often overlooked."

To that end, the center's inaugural exhibition "Wondrous Strange" (June 21 to Nov. 8) will trace the profound influence of the 19th-century illustrator Howard Pyle on all three generations of Wyeths.

Andrew Wyeth's work will also be the subject of a landmark exhibition at New York's Whitney Museum of American Art. The exhibition, entitled "Unknown Terrain," running from May 23 to Aug. 30, will explore 60 years of his landscapes.

**DANA MICUCCI** is a freelance journalist based in New York.



The Temple of Jupiter on the Forum's north side, with Vesuvius in the background.

## In the Battle for Pompeii, A Plan to Reverse Decay

By Roderick Conway Morris

**P**OMPEII — Buried in a matter of hours under several meters of ash and pumice stone during a cataclysmic eruption of Vesuvius in 79 A.D., Pompeii is the most perfectly preserved city to come down to us from the ancient world. Last year almost 2 million people visited the site, well over half a million more than the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, making the antique ghost town the most popular single attraction in Italy.

Ironically, as the number of visitors has inexorably risen, the area open to them has progressively shrunk. Of the 44 hectares (108 acres) of Pompeii so far uncovered — about two thirds of the total extent of the city — less than a quarter is now accessible to the public, and of 64 monuments, villas and houses open in 1956, only 16 can now also be seen from the inside.

Three years ago, Professor Pietro Giovanni Guzzo was appointed superintendent of Pompeii and its surrounding archaeological sites, including the smaller, but scarcely less important, Herculaneum. But in the face of meager resources and Rome's notoriously slow bureaucracy, his efforts to reverse the decay have been severely hampered.

However, a law enacted this winter, which marks a significant break with Italy's intensely centralized administrative traditions, has given Pompeii a significant measure of financial and organizational autonomy in an experiment that, if successful, could prove a model for other cultural sites and museums in Italy.

"The absolute priority is to arrest the deterioration of Pompeii," said Guzzo in his office on the site. "Excavations were begun here in 1748, so some parts of the city have been exposed for 250 years. The 1980 earthquake caused considerable damage and, of course, the ever larger number of visitors has also taken its toll."

"So the first objective is consolidation. And, as we have emphasized in the overall plan for the future, financed by the World Monuments Fund, whose World Monuments Watch in 1996 added Pompeii to its list of major endangered monuments, this consolidation must be applied to the whole site, because the exceptional thing about Pompeii, apart from its unique state of preservation, is that it is the only ancient city that has survived in its entirety. But at the same time, we need urgently to improve what is offered to visitors, to the general public."

Guzzo has rejected recent suggestions that the number of visitors to the site be restricted. "With an area of about half a million square meters, as more of the city is reopened, there should be plenty of room for everybody, though the point is that the flow of visitors must be properly regulated," he said.

He added that to do this special itineraries following through different aspects of Pompeii would be introduced. Where space is limited, the number of visitors to the interiors of buildings would be regulated. For example, he said, "If you wanted to visit the House of the Vettii, you could make an appointment for, say 11:30, and others who

turned up without bookings would only be able to go inside if tickets were left over."

Starting this spring, Pompeii and its surrounding sites will be run by a three-man team — headed by Guzzo and assisted by Professor Giuseppe Gherardi, a cultural economist, as administrative director, and a senior manager from within the Pompeii Superintendence's existing staff. Whereas in the past, money from ticket sales went into the state's coffers, now everything taken from entry charges, book sales and so on will be paid into a current account that the new team will be able to use as it sees fit, said Guzzo.

Pompeii will have at its disposal a budget of about 20 billion lire (\$11.1 million), three quarters of which is expected to come from ticket sales and the rest from contributions from the Cultural Heritage Ministry.

But with an estimate to carry out all necessary work in the coming years standing at 500 billion lire, Guzzo said he and his colleagues will have to be very active in their search for additional sources of income. They were, he said, already talking to Confindustria, the national association of large-scale companies. "We are investigating the possibility that private industry could undertake consolidation and restoration work in exchange for being allowed to use the image of Pompeii to market their products and services, and for publicity purposes," he said.

Work has already begun on converting farm buildings on an unexcavated rise in the middle of the site into a cafe and bookshop.

**P**OMPEII'S scientific laboratory has for some years studied the remains of the fauna, flora and a host of human goods found in the city, and has been cultivating plants to restock the site with historically appropriate species. This research has extended into experiments in reproducing Roman wines, perfumes, glass and even textiles, and there are now plans to produce some of these products to raise money.

Vines have been planted in one of the 2,000-year-old-walled vineyards within Pompeii. The first harvest will take place this autumn, and the grapes processed and fermented according to ancient Roman techniques. If the outcome is satisfactory, the laboratory will go into partnership with a commercial grower to bottle and sell the wine.

The streamlined style of the autonomous administration will mean, said Guzzo, that while in the past a superintendent might have had to wait months or even years for approval of new initiatives, a project like the one to produce Pompeii wines could be launched at once if judged to be viable.

Guzzo clearly sees the only long-term hope of raising substantial extra income in bringing more visitors to the site and encouraging them to spend more when they are here.

"If the public over the next five years finds Pompeii that is better conserved, more accessible, more attractive, that will be proof that the new system is working," he said.

**RODERICK CONWAY MORRIS** writes for the International Herald Tribune on art and culture.

South Korean Firms Attract Few Foreign Investors Say Companies Are

By Stephanie St. John

**GOLD** — While foreign direct investment in South Korea has increased steadily over the last decade, direct foreign investment in South Korea has not.

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, foreign direct investment in South Korea last year was \$1.4 billion, up 10 percent from 1997.

But foreign direct investment in South Korea has not increased as much as in other countries.

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, foreign direct investment in South Korea last year was \$1.4 billion, up 10 percent from 1997.

But foreign direct investment in South Korea has not increased as much as in other countries.

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, foreign direct investment in South Korea last year was \$1.4 billion, up 10 percent from 1997.

But foreign direct investment in South Korea has not increased as much as in other countries.

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, foreign direct investment in South Korea last year was \$1.4 billion, up 10 percent from 1997.

But foreign direct investment in South Korea has not increased as much as in other countries.

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, foreign direct investment in South Korea last year was \$1.4 billion, up 10 percent from 1997.

But foreign direct investment in South Korea has not increased as much as in other countries.

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, foreign direct investment in South Korea last year was \$1.4 billion, up 10 percent from 1997.

But foreign direct investment in South Korea has not increased as much as in other countries.

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, foreign direct investment in South Korea last year was \$1.4 billion, up 10 percent from 1997.

But foreign direct investment in South Korea has not increased as much as in other countries.

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, foreign direct investment in South Korea last year was \$1.4 billion, up 10 percent from 1997.

But foreign direct investment in South Korea has not increased as much as in other countries.

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, foreign direct investment in South Korea last year was \$1.4 billion, up 10 percent from 1997.

But foreign direct investment in South Korea has not increased as much as in other countries.

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, foreign direct investment in South Korea last year was \$1.4 billion, up 10 percent from 1997.

But foreign direct investment in South Korea has not increased as much as in other countries.

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, foreign direct investment in South Korea last year was \$1.4 billion, up 10 percent from 1997.

But foreign direct investment in South Korea has not increased as much as in other countries.

According to the Ministry of Economy and Finance, foreign direct investment in South Korea last year was \$1.4 billion, up 10 percent from 1997.



Kirchner's "Street Scene" set record at £1.98 million.

## The Insider's Track to Buying Chinese Treasures

Continued from Page 9

illustrated.

Giuseppe Eskenazi and his son Daniel surpassed that with an extraordinary object in a Surrealist vein that was,

yet again, unsuspected in Chinese art. The bronze turns out on close inspection to be a stylized bird reduced to a quasi-abstract outline, like some three-dimensional ideogram. Instead of head, a large ring has its rim attached

to the neck, and extends horizontally. Three short pricks rise from it, indicating that this was a lighting fixture. At \$120,000, it was a fantastic acquisition.

But for beauty, it was left behind by an 8th-century

polychrome horseman, also at Eskenazi's. Tang funerary figures, equestrian or not, have run up by the hundreds and, among these, only a few ever rise above the level of repetitive, often gaudy, statuettes. This one stands apart. It ranks among the masterpieces of Chinese sculpture.

The head of a Turkic-Mongolian officer with narrow slit eyes, just allowing the dark aesthetic look to filter through, would be sufficient to establish it as a great portrait. The posture of the man who sits erect, his head slightly turned to the left, as if

he had just been alerted to some danger, is remarkably well observed. The head of the horse is mostly in its sensitive treatment. At auction, the equestrian portrait might have been lost amid the usual clutter of banal figures. At Eskenazi's, it stood out and promptly left the gallery, despite its \$165,000 price. The admirable piece elicited little praise from the media.

The list does not stop here, nor is it confined to objects selling over \$100,000. Important art can be cheaper. At the Maastricht Fair, Clemens van der Ven of 's-Hertogenbosch

in the Netherlands was offering the Han potter's version of the bronze tree sold by Croes in New York. In green-glazed pottery the aesthetic effect is radically different but the object with its characters and birds is equally mysterious — the meaning of the models. Worthy of a museum, the pottery piece was priced at \$65,000.

Even pieces with wider appeal are to be found in the lower price range. Ben Janssen of London displayed one of the most exquisite cloisonné enamel small trays (described as a dish) of the 16th century to be offered in years. The £25,000 (\$40,000) piece never made it to the front page.

Neither did a lovely three-color glazed cup of the 8th century reproducing the shape of an East Iranian silver cup sold by Roger Keverne of London at the Asian Fair for \$5,000. Both vessels are unpublished. Both, within their well-established categories, are rare. But it takes a connoisseur's eye to look at a shape for the sake of its elegance or to admire the subtlety of the design and color balance of a mid-16th century cloisonné enamel dish.

The names in Chinese art sound outlandish, the aesthetics does not lend itself to sound bites. Which is why it all happens far from the glare and the din of the auction world.

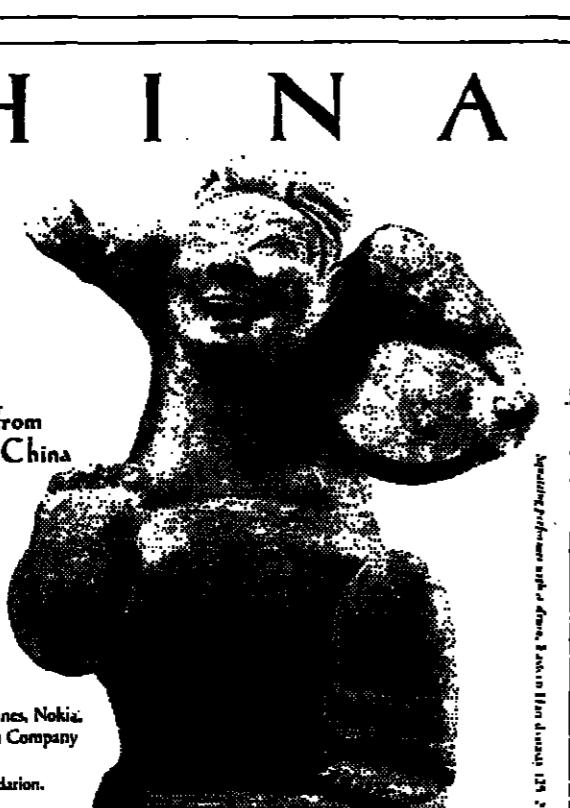
**SOUROU MELIKIAN** is art editor of the International Herald Tribune.

## HELLY NAHMAD GALLERY

Claude Monet Le Palais Contarini, Venice (1908)

Major Impressionist & Modern Paintings

1 CORK STREET LONDON W1X 1PB  
(t) +44 171 494 3200 (f) +44 171 494 3355



GUGGENHEIM

## RENOU & POYET

19th and 20th Century Paintings and Drawings

164, faubourg Saint-Honoré, 75008 PARIS  
Tel.: 01 43 59 35 95 Fax: 01 42 56 24 29

## THE LEFEVRE GALLERY

Important 19th & 20th Century Works of Art

30 Bruton Street - London - W1X 8JD  
Tel: 0171-493 2107 - Fax: 0171-499 9088

## MASTER DRAWINGS of the Twentieth Century

May 5 - June 5

MITCHELL-INNES & NASH  
1018 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK NY 10021  
T: 212-744-7400 E: mi-n@interport.net

## Patrick Derom Gallery

will be present at

The International Fine Art Fair

The Avenue of the Americas

## South Korean Firms Attract Few Foreigners

### Investors Say Companies Are Overvalued

By Stephanie Strom  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — While foreigners have been buying South Korean bonds and pouring cash into the country's resurgent stock market, direct foreign investment in South Korean companies remains sluggish.

Since the nation flirted with default on its international loans in December, only two outright acquisitions of South Korean companies by foreigners have been confirmed: BASF AG's purchase of Daesung Group's lysine business for \$600 million last month and the imminent acquisition of Samsung Heavy Industries Ltd.'s construction equipment unit by Volvo Construction Equipment Corp. for \$765 million.

While foreign investors complain about sketchy accounting and legal bar-

riers, many of the negotiations underway here are bogged down over the fundamental issue of price.

South Korean banks, which are saddled with bulging nonperforming loan portfolios, are finding ways to prop up favored corporations that are technically insolvent, analysts say, and the result, in the eyes of many foreign investors, is that valuations are unrealistically high.

"There are lots of active negotiations and due diligence going on, but all are running into the very significant difference between buyers' and sellers' perceptions of value," said Gary Clinton, co-chairman of the foreign investment committee at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in South Korea.

Foreigners are largely responsible for the rise in the Seoul stock index, a more liquid form of investment than direct acquisition of companies. And foreign investors purchased the bulk of \$4 billion of South Korean government bonds that sold recently at far lower rates than even optimistic analysts had expected.

But the fire sale of companies that many investors had anticipated has not developed, at least not yet. The government has moved swiftly to eliminate regulations on foreign investment, and officials from President Kim Dae Jung on down have devoted themselves to selling Corporate South Korea to the rest of the world.

The country does need investment. "There are no domestic sources of capital available on the scale that's needed," said Wilbur Ross, senior managing director of Rothschild Inc. in New York and adviser to Hally Group, a troubled South Korean conglomerate.

In an effort to prop up companies that in many cases were its best customers, South Korean banks have been providing financing to weak corporations at below-market rates, a practice euphemistically labeled "cooperative financing." It takes different forms, ranging from outright new loans to rolling over existing debt at lower interest rates.

Often the beneficiaries of such largesse have debts outweighing their equity by four times or more, an astounding level by Western standards.

Critics say that this practice further imperils the already shaky banking system and deters the foreign investment South Korea desperately needs.

Hanwha Group, South Korea's ninth-largest conglomerate, is among those struggling to restructure by selling businesses, so far to little avail.

"The most difficult part of restructuring is implementation," said Lee Jae Moo, head of strategic planning at Hanwha. "This is taking a long time, longer than we expected."

While current conventional wisdom

## Chaebol Sink Deeper in Debt, Seoul Reports

By Don Kirk  
International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — South Korea's 30 largest conglomerates are going deeper into debt despite government efforts to persuade them to stop tapping banks for relatively low-interest loans.

The ratio of debt to equity for the conglomerates, or *chaebol*, has soared above 5-to-1, according to statistics released this week by the South Korea's Fair Trade Commission.

"We cannot dictate to the corporations to reduce their debts," said Lee Dong Gull, an economist on President Kim Dae Jung's staff. "The policy is to encourage them to do so." The government says it wants the *chaebol* to maintain the internationally recognized standard for debt ratio, which is generally below 2-to-1.

Kim Tae Dong, the president's senior economic secretary, said that the top five *chaebol*, which account for 55 percent of all bank loans, should go after foreign investment while getting rid of money-losing entities.

The conglomerates are caught in a recurring cycle of sharply declining domestic sales, reduced income and the need for more loans to stay afloat.

The rising debt-to-equity ratios of the *chaebol* are likely to strengthen the International Monetary Fund's demand for continued high interest rates to dis-

See CHAEBOL, Page 17

See KOREA, Page 17

## Malaysians to Buy Laura Ashley Stake

By Sarah Lyall  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Seeking a quick infusion of cash to help rescue it from spiraling losses and keep its creditors at bay, Laura Ashley Holdings PLC, the ailing British clothing and home furnishing company, said Friday that it planned to sell a 40 percent stake in its business to Malaysian United Industries Bhd., a Malaysian property and retail firm.

If approved by Laura Ashley's shareholders, the sale would raise \$72.5 million that would be used to pay off debts and help shore up faltering operations in North America and Europe.

"This has been a very disappointing year for Laura Ashley," said John Thornton, Laura Ashley's nonexecutive chairman. He announced the proposed sale at the same time as the company released a financial statement showing substantial losses for 1997.

Referring to Malaysian United, Mr. Thornton added, "The board believes MUI's investment and support will make a significant contribution to turning around the business, and we look forward to its involvement with Laura Ashley."

Under the agreement, Malaysian United

would buy 159.15 million new shares in Laura Ashley, at 28 pence (47 cents) apiece. The company, which would become the largest shareholder in Laura Ashley, would also nominate two executive directors and two nonexecutive directors to Laura Ashley's board, bringing the total number of board members to 11. At the same time, Bernard Ashley, the widower of the company's founder, would see his own stake in Laura Ashley reduced to 21 percent from 35 percent.

In the last several years, Laura Ashley, best known for the chintz fabrics and frilly dresses it sold so successfully in the 1970s and early 1980s, has seen its profits dwindle. In 1995, it hired Ann Iverson, an American turnaround specialist, to help reverse its fortunes.

But Ms. Iverson's strategy — which included an aggressive expansion program and a new line of frill-free clothes that seemed to alienate many of the company's loyal customers — proved unsuccessful, and she was dismissed in November. The company also closed several factories and slashed prices to sell stockpiled merchandise.

The company, which has stores around the world, on Friday posted a loss of \$83.4 million for the year ending Jan. 31, compared with net income of \$12 million the previous year. In the first 10 weeks of the new financial year, Laura Ashley said, sales were down 15 percent from a year ago. Laura Ashley shares closed Friday at 35.5 pence, up 2.

The company said that without the new investment from Malaysian United, its future financial situation would be grim. It said its creditor banks prohibited the company from drawing on more debt for use in its North American operations after May 3.

With the new capital, Laura Ashley said it would spend about \$33.8 million in North America, refurbishing some stores and introducing new technology. About \$19.43 million will be spent in Japan, the company said, while the remainder will go toward repaying some of the company's \$51.71 million in debt.

In Malaysia, Malaysian United said that Laura Ashley would complement the company's existing businesses and that it was confident of the firm's long-term prospects.

"Laura Ashley is one of the world's leading brands and has clear potential despite the recent setbacks," said Kay Peng Koo, chairman and chief executive officer of Malaysian United.

Under the agreement, Malaysian United

### CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates		April 17										Libid-Libor Rates									
5	1	U.S.	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Amsterdam	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02
Brussels	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22	2.22
Frankfurt	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885	1.885
London (c)	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
Madrid	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	15.249	
Milan	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210	1.210
New York (b)	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094	1.094
Paris	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471	1.471
Tokyo	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35	12.35
Zurich	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59
1 ECU	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075	1.075
1 SDR	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043	1.043

Closing rates of P.M. To buy one dollar: Units of 100. N.Q.: not quoted. N.A.: not available.

Forward rates: 30-day, 60-day, 90-day. Currency: U.S., Japanese yen, Swiss franc, 1.4911, 1.4957, 1.4980.

Other dollar values: Par: 1.0000; 1.0000.

Forward rates: 30-day, 60-day, 90-day. Currency: U.S., Japanese yen, Swiss franc, 1.4911, 1.4957, 1.4980.

Other dollar values: Par: 1.0000; 1.0000.

Other dollar values: Par: 1.0000; 1.0000.

Other dollar values: Par: 1.0000; 1.0000.

Other dollar values: Par: 1.0000; 1.0000; 1.0000; 1.0000; 1.0000;



## EUROPE

## Italy Sets a 3-Year Economic Plan

New Deficit-Cutting Goals Aim to Reassure European Partners

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**ROME** — The Italian government, in its economic program for the next three years, pledged Friday to lower the budget deficit to 2 percent of national output next year.

Unveiling its fiscal program a month earlier than usual, the government said the budget deficit — which as recently as 1996 was running at 6.7 percent of gross domestic product — would be cut by 13.5 trillion lire (\$7.5 billion) next year, by a further 4 trillion lire in 2000, and by 2 trillion lire in 2001.

The plan saw the deficit falling to 2 percent of GDP in 1999, 1.5 percent in 2000 and 1 percent the following year, and Treasury Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi said the aim was to cut it to zero after 2001.

Overall debt, meanwhile, would progressively drop to 107 percent of output in 2001, helped by the proceeds of state asset sales, the government said.

Overall debt was 121.6 percent of output last year. Italy's goal is to reach by 2016 the 60 percent level laid down in the Maastricht Treaty on monetary union.

Italy is trying to reassure its European Union partners — particularly the Netherlands — that the debt-cutting pledges contained in the plan will not be shot down by the government's Communist allies when the document goes before Parliament.

Late Thursday in the Netherlands, the lower house of Parliament approved an 11-member monetary union that includes Italy, as long as Italy's plan to cut its debt is approved by the Italian Parliament. The Netherlands has been one of the most vocal of European Union countries in calling for Italy to reduce its debt.

Earlier this year, Dutch concern about Italian membership led to Finance Minister Gerrit Zalm denying that he had threatened to resign if

Italy were admitted. Since then, Mr. Zalm has made encouraging remarks about Italian reform efforts.

European Union heads of state and finance ministers meet May 1 in Brussels to confirm which countries will adopt the euro.

The European Commission, the European Monetary Institute and the Dutch central bank have endorsed 11 of the European Union's 15 nations for the first round of monetary union. Britain and Denmark opted against joining the first wave. Sweden was not endorsed because it has boycotted Europe's exchange stabilization mechanism, and Greece was rejected because it did not meet economic conditions.

In Finland, Parliament on Friday voted in favor of membership in the single currency. Finland is one of the 11 countries endorsed for membership when the euro is put into use Jan. 1. (Bloomberg, Reuters)



Protesters burning the European Union flag in Helsinki on Friday as Parliament approved Finland's joining the single currency. (Reuters)

## PolyGram Seeks Advance On Future Film Revenue

By Bloomberg News

BAARN, Netherlands — PolyGram NV, the Dutch company that helped produce such films as the hit comedy "Bean" and the Oscar-winning "Fargo," said Friday that it planned to raise \$650 million by selling securities backed by future film revenue.

Proceeds of the commercial paper will fund films to be made in the coming three years, although a company spokeswoman would not say which films would fund the debt payments.

In essence, PolyGram is asking for an advance on future box-office revenue, with the company's bottom line getting the remainder of that revenue after bondholders have been paid.

Entertainment bonds are be-

coming increasingly popular after the rock star David Bowie sold \$55 million of bonds backed by revenue from future sales of his recordings to Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

But analysts were skeptical of the strategy. "It's difficult to analyze the performance of future films," said Naveed Chaudhry, an analyst at Lombard Odier.

## ■ Chief of EMI to Resign

EMI Group PLC said Friday its chief executive, James Fife, would resign and receive about £1.2 million (\$20.3 million) for termination of his contract and pension payments. Reuters reported from London. EMI said it would take a charge against earnings for the year ending on March 31, 1998.

Mr. Fife had hoped for agreement out of patience with France on Friday in a standoff over the presidency of the future European Central Bank.

Smashing over comments on Thursday by President Jacques Chirac of France, Prime Minister Wim Kok abandoned silent diplomacy and threatened to veto the appointment of a Frenchman to the European Union's most powerful monetary post.

Mr. Kok said the Netherlands would reject France's nominee, Jean-Claude Trichet, who heads the Bank of France, if France blocked the Dutch candidate, Wim Duisenberg, for the job first.

Mr. Duisenberg, current head of the European Monetary Institute, which is the forerunner of the European Central Bank, and former Dutch central bank governor, is supported by most European Union countries except France. Mr. Chirac said Thursday that France would continue to fight for its candidate.

"If Duisenberg is blocked, I am not going to support a Frenchman," Mr. Kok said. "There's absolutely no question of that."

EU leaders are due to meet from

May 1 to 3 to discuss the single currency. They had hoped for agreement on the bank's chief before then, but that looks increasingly unlikely.

Mr. Kok's surprisingly frank remarks came after a debate in the Dutch Parliament on whether to adopt a motion in support of Mr. Duisenberg and warning France against a deterioration of relations.

The motion was rejected at Mr. Kok's request.

The credibility of the European

central bank has been battered even before it is up and running because of rumors of secret deals over its leadership.

Mr. Kok admitted that the continuing quarrel between Paris and The Hague might lead to the nomination of a third candidate at the last minute. That would be "very damaging" for the bank's image among financial markets and in public opinion, the prime minister said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

## Chirac Stand on Bank Angers Dutch

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — The Dutch government showed signs of running out of patience with France on Friday in a standoff over the presidency of the future European Central Bank.

Smashing over comments on Thursday by President Jacques Chirac of France, Prime Minister Wim Kok abandoned silent diplomacy and threatened to veto the appointment of a Frenchman to the European Union's most powerful monetary post.

Mr. Kok said the Netherlands would reject France's nominee, Jean-Claude Trichet, who heads the Bank of France, if France blocked the Dutch candidate, Wim Duisenberg, for the job first.

Mr. Duisenberg, current head of the European Monetary Institute, which is the forerunner of the European Central Bank, and former Dutch central bank governor, is supported by most European Union countries except France. Mr. Chirac said Thursday that France would continue to fight for its candidate.

"If Duisenberg is blocked, I am not going to support a Frenchman," Mr. Kok said. "There's absolutely no question of that."

EU leaders are due to meet from

May 1 to 3 to discuss the single currency. They had hoped for agreement on the bank's chief before then, but that looks increasingly unlikely.

Mr. Kok's surprisingly frank remarks came after a debate in the Dutch Parliament on whether to adopt a motion in support of Mr. Duisenberg and warning France against a deterioration of relations.

The motion was rejected at Mr. Kok's request.

The credibility of the European

central bank has been battered even before it is up and running because of rumors of secret deals over its leadership.

Mr. Kok admitted that the continuing quarrel between Paris and The Hague might lead to the nomination of a third candidate at the last minute. That would be "very damaging" for the bank's image among financial markets and in public opinion, the prime minister said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

## SGS-Thomson's Net Rises

By Bloomberg News

ST. GENIS, France — SGS-Thomson Microelectronics NV said Friday that strong sales of semiconductors to the auto and telecommunications industries had helped offset slowing demand in other sectors, which kept its net profit from falling significantly.

SGS-Thomson, the second-largest chipmaker in Europe behind Philips Electronics NV, earned \$90.2 million in the first quarter, compared with \$90.5 million the year before. Sales rose to \$1.01 billion from \$944 million.

EU leaders are due to meet from

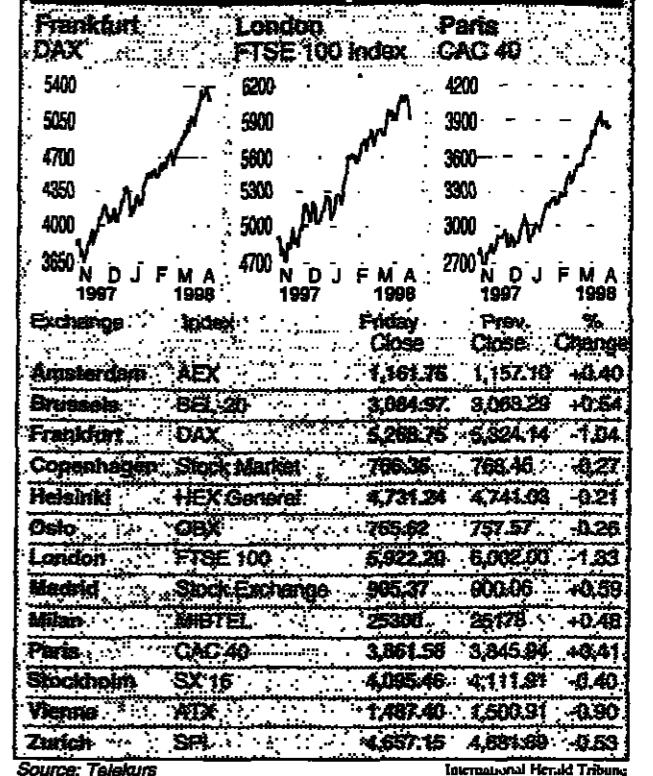
May 1 to 3 to discuss the single currency. They had hoped for agreement on the bank's chief before then, but that looks increasingly unlikely.

Mr. Kok's surprisingly frank remarks came after a debate in the Dutch Parliament on whether to adopt a motion in support of Mr. Duisenberg and warning France against a deterioration of relations.

The motion was rejected at Mr. Kok's request.

The credibility of the European

## Investor's Europe



Source: Telekurs

International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

• Britain approved Texas Utilities Co.'s £4.45 billion (\$7.53 billion) bid for Energy Group PLC, which is also the object of a rival offer from PacificCorp.

• Alliance UniChem PLC said second-half net income rose 18 percent, to £22.4 million, as Europe's second-biggest drug wholesaler and pharmacy chain increased its business with major drug companies and expanded through the acquisition of Allianc Sante SA of France.

• Hambros PLC said it was in talks with several companies interested in buying the remainder of the British financial-services company after it distributes its controlling stake in Hambros Countrywide to shareholders.

• Credit Mutual, the bank that won a bid this week to buy Compagnie Financiere de CIC, said its profit rose 7 percent in 1997, to 2.24 billion francs (\$369.1 million), as provisions for bad loans fell.

• Clarins SA is in talks to buy several small beauty-products groups in the United States, Europe and Japan, a company executive said, as it aims to achieve double-digit profit growth in 1998 after a 33 percent slump last year, to 161.7 million francs.

• Flanders Language Valley Fund CVA, a Belgian venture-capital fund, said it planned to attract 50 to 60 companies to western Belgium, to turn the region into a Silicon Valley for speech-technology companies.

• Elf Aquitaine SA and SNP Petrom SA, Romania's state-owned oil company, will sign an agreement to start joint exploration of oil in the Black Sea, an executive of the Romanian company said.

• The Czech Parliament approved a law that will require closed-end investment funds to convert to open-end funds if the price per share falls below a certain percentage of the value of underlying assets per share.

Reuters, Bloomberg

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Friday, April 17

Prices in local currencies.

Telekurs

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74

Previous: 1157.18

High Low Close Prev.

Amsterdam AEX Index: 1161.74



## Indonesia And Banks Progress in Debt Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Reuters

NEW YORK — Indonesia and representatives of 13 international banks agreed Friday on "a broad set of principles to provide a framework for bilateral negotiations" on \$80.2 billion worth of foreign-currency debt owed by Indonesian companies.

"Although much remains to be resolved, we are very encouraged by the progress we have achieved and the constructive atmosphere of the meetings," said Radius Prawiro, chairman of Indonesia's debt committee.

The restructuring plan will be modeled on one used by Mexico in 1983 after a peso devaluation left many Mexican companies unable to repay their foreign debt. Participation in the plan would be voluntary and "would require the consent of both the debtor and its creditors." Both parties said there were many details to be worked out before the plan would be put into place. Bankers said they wanted proof that Indonesia was complying with the terms of its recent agreement with the International Monetary Fund before they would approve any plan.

Scores of Indonesian companies are technically bankrupt and unable to meet payments on loans made in foreign currencies because of the dramatic drop in the value of the rupiah. The currency's collapse since July has resulted in soaring inflation and mass unemployment.

The IMF set up a \$43 billion bailout for Indonesia, on condition the country implement economic reforms that include dismantling most monopolies. The IMF has offered technical assistance in implementing a debt restructuring. Before developing specific terms of restructuring, lenders said they wanted a thorough examination of the country's economic health.

Mr. Radius said Indonesia had been "flexible" in the talks and predicted that a program would be enacted by the second half of this year.

Thirteen banks, led by Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Chase Manhattan Corp. and Deutsche Morgan Grenfell, comprise the bank steering committee. The others are Bank of America, Citibank, HSBC Holdings PLC, Sanwa Bank Ltd., Sumitomo Bank Ltd., ABN-AMRO Holdings NV, Standard Chartered PLC, Korean Development Bank, Overseas China Bank Corp., and Banque Nationale de Paris SA.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)



Seoul Questions Ex-Central Banker

Lee Kyung Shik, a former governor of the Bank of Korea, arriving at the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office in Seoul on Friday for questioning in an inquiry into the cause of the financial crisis.

## Taipei Banker Gets Tough to Uphold Currency

By Chad Radetman

Bloomberg News

TAIPEI — Perng Fai-nan, the head of Taiwan's central bank, summoned Banque Nationale de Paris, ABN-AMRO Holding NV and nine other banks for tea this week at his headquarters near the Presidential Palace.

It was not a social call.

Instead of exchanging pleasantries, Mr. Perng's lieutenants told their guests to stop making "unnecessary" forecasts about the Taiwan dollar, according to bankers who attended the meeting. That tea and tough talk was just the latest salvo from Mr. Perng, known as Forex Killer.

Since the 59-year-old banker became governor seven weeks ago, the Central Bank of China has tightened the screws on anyone who might bet against the island's currency.

Mr. Perng, bankers said, is living up to the nickname he earned trading currencies at the central bank two decades ago.

Mr. Perng, who rejoined the central bank from the state-run International Commercial Bank of China, is not short of fire power: The central bank has \$84 billion in reserves, the fourth-largest behind Japan, China and Hong Kong.

Mr. Perng's predecessor, Shen Yuan-dong, who was killed in a plane crash in February,

steered Taiwan through the turmoil that swept Asian financial markets last year by engineering a controlled devaluation of the Taiwan dollar.

The currency has fallen by about 16 percent against the U.S. dollar in the past year, while other Asian currencies — such as the Thai baht — have lost half of their values.

After Mr. Sheu was killed, it was up to Mr. Perng to ensure that the Taiwan dollar remained stable. He did not waste much time.

First, Citibank got its wrist slapped for selling derivatives that could be used to bet against the Taiwan dollar. Then, tax authorities said they would look into those who might have profited from "speculation." Finally, the 11 foreign banks were summoned to the central bank.

So far, Mr. Perng is largely succeeding. Since he took over, the Taiwan dollar has fallen by only 1.5 percent against the U.S. dollar, buoyed from time to time by central bank buying. The U.S. dollar was at 33.00 Taiwan dollars Friday, up from 32.99 dollars Thursday.

It is clear that Taiwan is cracking down. The central bank plans to join with the National Tax Administration to check the tax status of companies and individuals who gained from currency speculation, according to the Economic Daily News. Those who failed to report their currency gains could be subject to heavy penalties, the paper said Friday.

Taiwan is not the only place in Asia where central bankers and governments spar with currency traders. Singapore authorities have little compunction about hauling in foreign financiers and making "suggestions," bankers say.

To some traders and investors, though, this kind of approach is a nagging concern. If markets turn against them, government officials who think this way may just block flows of money into and out of their countries.

In Taiwan, which is recognized diplomatically by just a few countries and regarded as a renegade province by Beijing, the government is particularly worried about citizens sending money overseas.

Malcolm Robinson, a hedge fund manager with Richmond-Asia Pacific Ltd. in Hong Kong, said, "You've got to think people in Taiwan are always wondering, in the back of their minds, should I get money out of this country?"

That concern is one reason the Taiwan dollar is not fully convertible. Forward contracts, in which investors pay to lock in a rate at which to buy or sell the currency at some future date, must be backed up with documentation proving an underlying "real" commercial transaction.

That restriction lets corporations manage currency exposures but make it difficult for investors to trade the currency.

That is just the way Forex Killer likes it.

## KOREA: Foreign Investors Buy Stock but Shy Away From Firms

Continued from Page 13

Hanwha has put a number of its businesses — petroleum-refining operations and gasoline stations, a precision ball-bearing machinery company and some real estate holdings — on the market. The ball-bearing company is being examined by prospective buyers, and the energy businesses have attracted several interested parties despite a debt-

to-equity ratio of 10 to one.

Hanwha's banks have extended cooperative financing twice since December to keep it afloat. The energy business relies on short-term commercial paper to purchase oil imports, and making payments was difficult in the period immediately after South Korea went to the International Monetary Fund for loans, Mr. Lee said.

All told, at current exchange rates,

Hanwha has received \$286 million in additional financing at preferential market rates, and its bankers have rolled over \$244 million in debt. Overall, the company has a debt-to-equity ratio of seven to one. As a result, Hanwha has to get very high prices for its assets if it is ever to pay off its bankers.

Hanwha's desire for a high price for its energy businesses, despite the debt-to-equity ratio, has already driven away Royal Dutch/Shell Group, reportedly one of the contenders along with LCI-CalTex Oil Corp. and Total SA, according to bankers.

"That kind of financing isn't great news," said Harry Van Dyke, head of Morgan Stanley & Co.'s mergers and acquisitions business in Asia and adviser to Daesung Group. "It means less pressure on companies to rationalize their businesses."

Mr. Kim has called for an end to cooperative financing, but Lee Chul Hwan, a director in the Economic Policy Bureau of the Finance Ministry, said there was probably no legal way to prevent banks from making whatever loans they chose. "We agree that it only delays reorganization," he said of the practice. "We're working to set some limits."

Business is fighting the efforts to end the practice. Lee Yong Hwan, executive director of the Federation of Korean Industries, compared ailing companies like Kia Group, Halla and Hanbo Group to Chrysler Corp., which Washington bailed out in 1979 because it was deemed too big to be allowed to fail.

"The decision to extend cooperative financing is a decision reached between a bank and its client company, and so should not be stopped," he said.

Government officials pressed Friday for reducing the high interest rates that the IMF has set as a condition for loans totaling nearly \$60 billion. Although the government wants the chaebol to take out fewer loans, its position is that interest rates, now about 18 percent, discourage the borrowing needed to keep many small and medium-sized companies from going bankrupt.

The IMF argues that the economy would be healthier in the long run if insolvent companies merged or died.

## CHAEBOL: Sinking Deeper Into Debt

Continued from Page 13

cause them from borrowing. IMF officials have said that the borrowing habits of the chaebol, in the days when lavish investment was viewed as the key to increasing exports and profits, were responsible for plunging South Korea into economic crisis.

An IMF team is in Seoul this week negotiating with Finance Ministry officials on the terms of the package put together by the IMF last December for rescuing the country's economy.

Government officials pressed Friday for reducing the high interest rates that the IMF has set as a condition for loans totaling nearly \$60 billion. Although the government wants the chaebol to take out fewer loans, its position is that interest rates, now about 18 percent, discourage the borrowing needed to keep many small and medium-sized companies from going bankrupt.

The IMF argues that the economy would be healthier in the long run if insolvent companies merged or died.

## Profit and Sales Falling at Nissan

New York Times Service

TOKYO. — Hurt by slumping sales in Japan and the United States, Nissan Motor Co. estimated Friday that its group profit tumbled 79 percent in the year that ended March 31.

The company said it expected current, or pretax, profit to plummet 79.4 percent to 16 billion yen (\$122.5 million).

Sales are slated to fall 2.4 percent, to 6.5 trillion yen, from the previous year. Nissan cited the steep drop in demand for cars in Japan, as well as a more moderate decline in the United States. For the first time in 26 years, Nissan expects to sell fewer than 1 million cars in a year.

Moody's Investors Service Inc. put Nissan under review for a possible downgrade of its credit ratings. Standard & Poor's Corp. recently lowered Nissan's ratings to one level above "junk" bonds.

## THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE

### Department of Penitentiary Policy and Social Readaptation

#### NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC BID NO. 03/98

PURPOSE: To draft plans for and to build a prison complex, using the "turnkey" system. The construction shall be fully financed by the Contractor, at his own risk. The complex shall be built on property located in AGOTE, District of MERCEDES, Province of Buenos Aires, which the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT shall turn over in fiduciary ownership. The complex shall be subsequently leased to the Federal Government with an option to purchase, for use by the Federal Prison Service.

Interested parties may obtain the relevant documentation from the Dirección General de Mantenimiento y Obras Penitenciarias, located at Sarmiento 327/329, 4th floor, Buenos Aires, Argentina. The price of the bid specifications is USD 50,000. (Fifty thousand U.S. dollars) and this amount must be deposited, prior to obtaining this documentation, at the Departamento de Tesorería, located on the 1st (ground) floor at the same street address. These offices will be open to the public from April 20th, 1998 to May 19th, 1998 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Offers will be received at the headquarters of the Ministry of Justice, Sarmiento 327/329, 11th floor, Buenos Aires between 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. until September 8th, 1998 and shall be opened on that date, at 5:00 p.m.

## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Singapore Takes Aim At High-Tech Piracy

Agence France-Presse

SINGAPORE — Singapore escalated its campaign against high-technology piracy Friday by regulating imports of equipment for making and duplicating optical disks and by promoting a manufacturers' code of conduct.

The moves, coupled with a police crackdown on vendors selling illegal copies of copyrighted software, were part of the city-state's efforts to curb violations of intellectual property rights in information technology.

The Trade Development Board issued a memorandum to all traders, freight forwarders, cargo agents and carriers imposing the import controls, which were to take effect immediately. Stiff fines and prison terms for violators were announced.

The ruling covered compact disks, CD-ROMs, digital video disks and DVD-ROM mastering and replication equipment.

The right to import such equipment was restricted to government-approved disk manufacturers. Importers who buy equipment for re-export must ensure it is not sold for use in Singapore without prior government approval.

The private sector, in turn, forged a code of conduct spelling out its commitment to fight intellectual property rights violations.

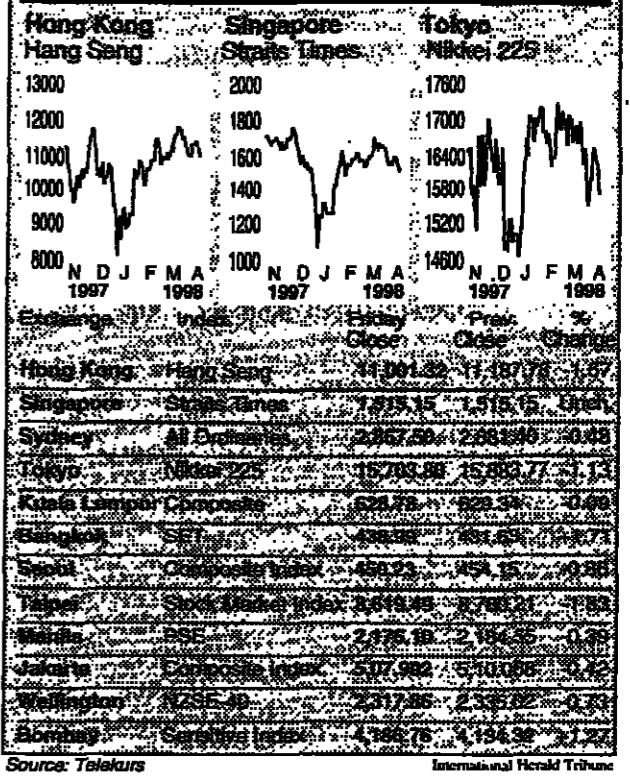
Nine optical-disk manufacturers led by Creative Technology Ltd., maker of Soundblaster multimedia products, signed the code, binding them to cooperate in the fight against piracy and to manufacture only legitimate products.

They promised to account closely for all production and to develop verification procedures with copyright owners. All orders would be checked for legitimacy before being accepted.

Failure to obtain an import permit from the Trade Development Board for optical disk manufacturing equipment is "a criminal offense," said a joint statement by the board, the Trade Ministry and the Economic Development Board.

First-time violations are punishable by a fine of 100,000 Singapore dollars (\$62,500) or three times the value of the goods, whichever amount is greater, or by imprisonment of up to two years.

## Investor's Asia



Source: Telekurs

International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- The Korean Confederation of Trade Unions said it would hold a rally May 1 in Seoul to protest plans to privatize many of the country's 155 state-owned companies. It said that strike action would follow later in the month unless the government met union demands.
- Singapore Press Holdings Ltd. said profit for the first half, ended Feb. 28, fell 1.5 percent to 169.9 million Singapore dollars (\$103 million), from a year earlier. Sales rose 4.1 percent, to 473.6 million dollars.
- American International Group has asked to buy up the failed Nissan Mutual Life Insurance Co., officials of the Life Insurance Association of Japan announced in Tokyo.
- China reported that sales of cars dropped 1.54 percent in the first quarter from a year earlier, and output of cars dropped 2.72 percent.
- ING Baring Securities has appointed David Hudson, 49, as regional head of the firm's operations in Asia. He succeeds Jeremy Palmer, who returned to London as Baring's global head of equities and investment banking.

## ASIAN CAPITAL HOLDINGS FUND

20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais, L-2535 Luxembourg

RC Luxembourg B 43 100

### NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of ASIAN CAPITAL HOLDINGS FUND will be held at the registered office of the Company on 28 April 1998 at 3.30 p.m.

#### AGENDA

- Approval of the report of the Board of Directors and the report of the Auditor.
- Approval of the financial statements for the year ending on 31 December 1997.
- Allocation of the net result.
- Re-election of the members of the Board of Directors in the place of Mr. Richard Sophie and Mr. Peter Vandekerkhove in the place of Mrs. Sheila Riordan, Mr. Olivier d'Auriol and Mr. Peter Stevens respectively.
- Refinement of the ongoing Directors and the Auditor from their duties for the year ending on 31 December 1997.
- Appointment of the Directors and the Auditor of the Fund:
- Re-election of the Directors;
- Re-election of the Auditor;
- Any other business.

Resolutions of the shareholders will be passed by a simple majority of those present and voting and each share is entitled to one vote. A shareholder may act at any meeting by proxy.

On behalf of the Company,  
BANQUE DE GESTION EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD  
LUXEMBOURG  
Société Anonyme  
20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais  
L-2535 LUXEMBOURG

## MONTEREY TRUST

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable

50, Avenue J.B. Kennedy, Luxembourg

R.C. Luxembourg B 7553

### NOTICE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of MONTEREY TRUST, SICAV will be held at its registered office in Luxembourg, 50, Avenue J.B. Kennedy, on 28 April 1998 at 3.00 p.m. for the purpose of considering and voting upon the following matters:

#### AGENDA

- Presentation of the management report of the Directors and the report of the Auditor.
- To approve the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets for the year ended 31st December 1997.
- To discharge the Directors with respect of their performance of duties during the year ended 31st December 1997.
- To elect the Directors and the Auditor to serve until the next annual general meeting of shareholders.
- Any other business.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum for the statutory general meeting is required and that decisions will be taken at the majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.



E-mail address: [moneyrep@ih.com](mailto:moneyrep@ih.com)

THE MONEY REPORT

Leading Equity Mutual Funds in the 1st Quarter

Total percent return in U.S. dollars, Dec. 31, 1997-Mar. 31, 1998

U.S.	Offshore	Britain	France	Germany	Switzerland
Matthews Int'l. Korea 51.44	Potomac OTC Plus 28.03	Barclays ASF-Korea 96.25	Save & Prosper Korea 76.95	Odeo Korea Strategy Fund 73.61	CS Eq Fd Korea 43.34
Profectus UltraOp Inv. 48.80	Brassey JMC Micro Cpt Grp 27.70	Thornton NT-Korea 72.00	CF Stockday 67.60	DIT Italian 45.37	UBS Envol-Velley 38.92
Montgomery Gibl Comm. R 38.66	Schroder Seoul 66.03	Baring Korea 86.86	Sogelux Equities Italy 51.19	DWS Italia 44.19	UBS Eqn-Berla 36.01
WEBS Spain 38.58	GT Korean Growth A 85.52	Schroder Seoul 59.59	Korea Dynamic Fund 50.90	DIT Iberia 41.39	SBC Eqy Fd Spain 36.83
Berger Select Fund 37.10	Bangkok Korea Trust 63.17	Old Mutual Thailand Acc 58.03	Tocqueville Asie-Pacifique 45.93	DVG Fds-Espana 33.83	SBC Eqy Fd Italy 34.93
Van Wagner: Technology 36.50	Montgomery Int'l. GI L-S; A 27.29	Fidelity Fds-Korea 60.16	Gestalt Sud Europe 40.45	DIT Iberia 32.97	UBS Eqn-San Cap Eur 31.80
WEBS: Italy 34.44	Munder Netw 26.53	Baring Korea Fund 59.74	Sogelux Equities Spain 37.83	DVG Invest. Europeids 29.47	UBS Eqn-France 23.86
Dreyfus Technology Grow 31.49	INVESCO Int'l European 28.25	Barclays Korea Fund 69.38	Baltzac Spain Index 37.30	DIT Frankreich 27.81	UBS Eqn-France 22.80
Orbital Info-Tech/Comm 29.79	Schroder Cap: Microcap; Inv 26.11	INVESCO European Small Cos 55.71	Sogelux 14.71	36.80	UBS Eqn-Netherlands 22.70
Fidelity Sel Telecomm 28.76	Bairns Mid Cap Govt. 25.80	Seoul Trust 53.00	Group Average 14.71	36.49	SMB High-Tech 21.48
Group Average 10.97	Group Average 11.36	Group Average	Group Average	17.15	Group Average 16.13

Source: Lipper Analytical Services, Euromarkets (France), Reuters Hindsgaul (Britain).

## Spreading the Riches or Taking Over? America's Boom Goes Global

By Conrad de Aenle

**I**N THE LAST American assault on European culture, the invasion was led by the likes of Ronald McDonald and Mickey Mouse. A new attack is now under way, but the target is European corporate culture and the troops are far less colorful than their popular-culture predecessors: This time, pin-striped financial types are introducing such ideas as mergers and acquisitions, share buybacks and corporate down-sizing.

Many Europeans — especially the French — may feel aggrieved by this latest instance of American hegemony, but many also feel richer. One product of the new business environment is another American import, roaring stock markets, which coincide with a related phenomenon from across the Atlantic: a boom in investment fund sales.

The U.S. mutual-fund revolution, which has seen persistently very high inflows from retail investors and buoyant financial asset prices, is spreading to Europe, analysts at Salomon Smith Barney Inc. said in a recent research report.

The net flow into stock and bond funds — how much comes in minus how much goes out, with the effect of changes in share and bond prices ignored — doubled last year in France and Italy and quadrupled in Germany, the report stated. It was much higher in Spain, too, but precise figures are harder to come by there, while in Britain, with a longer tradition of equity fund investment, flows were flat.

The new fund owners helped push markets considerably higher in the first quarter and were rewarded for their enthusiasm. The average return of funds targeting European stock markets was higher than for almost all other categories of funds domiciled in the United States and several offshore jurisdictions, according to Lipper Analytical Services Inc., which compiles data for The Money Report's quarterly fund review. Nearly all of the leaders in the four European domiciles tracked by Lipper — Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland — were European-invested funds.

The strong returns were the result not only of the liquidity boost from savers who have discovered mutual funds, but of the improved financial condition of businesses that have recognized that they need to become more profitable in order to keep those new shareholders happy.

European companies, "have been forced to manage their assets more efficiently and to improve their economic profitability," said analysts at Credit Suisse First Boston. "Shareholders have

been progressively repositioned and are now pushing further for their rewards."

These have come by way of efficiencies achieved through mergers and acquisitions, the value of which tripled between 1995 and last year, and other efforts to cut costs and pay down debt.

In fact, they have done it too well, contended Ben Funnell, a strategist at Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter & Co. After several years of debt reduction and strong profits, he said, "Balance sheets are looking so healthy that they are actually depressing potential value creation because cash levels are so high."

Rather than hang on to that money or expand their operations, many companies are returning it to shareholders through stock buybacks. While a rare event until recently, buybacks are expected to exceed \$30 billion this year and \$50 billion in 1999, Mr. Funnell said.

Offshore funds targeting European equities sparked in the first quarter, with an average total return — capital appreciation plus dividend payments — of 20.6 percent in dollar terms, Lipper's figures show. The average U.S. mutual fund investing in Europe rose by 20.1 percent.

The changes enveloping corporate Europe have struck with particular force in the Mediterranean "olive-oil" belt, driven by the desire to qualify for Economic and Monetary Union. The quest appears successful, as Italy, Spain and Portugal are likely to be chosen to participate in the first wave of EMU, set to begin next year. Owners of offshore funds specializing in those countries enjoyed gains of 35 percent or more in the quarter.

"Structural change over past years has clearly been a huge catalyst for recent stock market gains," said Stephen Jones, head of European equities for the Gartmore fund-management company. "Markets like Spain and Italy, once seen as peripheral, have been boosted by progress on deregulation and privatization, as well as by falling interest rates in the run-up to EMU."

**B**ARTON BIGGS, a global strategist at Morgan Stanley, Dean Witter, said that there was "probably no other country in Europe that is as big a beneficiary of EMU" as Spain.

Beyond that, he said, "a basic change in investment proclivities is occurring in Spain, which has favorable implications for equities."

Because of unstable, dictatorial governments, a weak currency, high inflation and a poor performance by long-term financial assets," he added, "traditionally the Spanish people held 80 percent of their money in real estate.

Everyone had something to be pleased about. None of Lipper's 35 stock fund groups lost ground in the quarter. Even gold funds, perennial weaklings, showed an 8.4 percent gain. After two disastrous quarters, Asia regional funds rose by 2 percent. That may seem low, given the double-digit gains in several markets, but the two largest markets, Tokyo and Hong Kong, posted only lukewarm returns, weighing down better

Now, with the euro coming and inflation collapsing, the incentives have changed and a major migration to equities is under way."

Despite the strong performance of European markets, only two funds, each investing in Italy, made the list of the 20 best offshore equity funds. This is because some of last year's dogs had their day.

The top 11 funds invested in South Korea, a market that bottomed early in the year and rallied strongly through the quarter. Funds targeting Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia also excelled.

But while the Asian markets bounced back after several months of relentless selling, European markets rallied for years before the gains accelerated in the first quarter.

The strength of European stocks is better revealed in the performance of funds in the European domiciles tracked by Lipper. The list of top 20 German-domiciled equity funds, for instance, looks like a summer charter-flight schedule: 10 of them, concentrated in the first 13 places, target Iberia, France or Italy, while several more are regional funds.

Similarly, 10 of the 20 best French-domiciled funds were specializations in Iberia or Italy, with a few more targeting the region or the home market. Among Swiss-registered funds, six invested in southern Europe, with most of the rest investing elsewhere in Europe.

Tastes among buyers of British unit trusts interested in Europe run more toward the region than individual countries, so there were no funds among the top 20 targeting the hot Mediterranean countries but eight investing in the region, especially shares of smaller companies.

Because European markets were so strong, the average domestically invested fund in each market had a higher return than the average equity fund overall; the latter group in each was dragged lower by relative weakness in some foreign markets.

Even the perpetually hot American market looked weak. Still, most owners of American equity mutual funds will no doubt feel content when their quarterly statements arrive. The average one rose by 11.5 percent.

Everyone had something to be pleased about. None of Lipper's 35 stock fund groups lost ground in the quarter. Even gold funds, perennial weaklings, showed an 8.4 percent gain. After two disastrous quarters, Asia regional funds rose by 2 percent. That may seem low, given the double-digit gains in several markets, but the two largest markets, Tokyo and Hong Kong, posted only lukewarm returns, weighing down better

performances elsewhere in the region. The leading investment categories, apart from Europe, included telecommunications, with an average increase of 23 percent, and its close relative, science and technology, up 17 percent.

**D**ESPITE THEIR ceaseless volatility, the two groups are set to remain strong, according to Jim Davidson, managing director of technical investment banking at Hambrecht & Quist, a specialist in technology industries.

"In general the communication business continues to look attractive," he said. "But you're talking to a believer. Over the long term, technology is going to become a larger part of the economy, and it's going to raise the standard of living in developing countries. Demand will continue to grow in telecommunications, and personal computers are going to become cheaper and cheaper."

Other strong industries were health, where the average fund rose 11.7 percent, and financial services, with a gain of 10.3 percent. Several American banking megamergers were announced just after the quarter ended: no doubt they are providing a boost to sector funds in the current period.

Weak sectors included natural resources, where the average fund rose 3.5 percent, subdued by a falling crude oil price, and real estate, a hot group last year that posted an average total return of just 0.9 percent in the first quarter. Among the worst performers, as would be expected in such a strong market, were short-selling funds, those that bet on declining stock prices. Six of them were among the bottom 20 equity funds.

Three of them are in the Potomac range offered by Rafferty Asset Management, including one targeting Japan. What is truly humiliating is that another of the bottom 20 was a Potomac fund that goes long in Japan. That is like having two guesses at the outcome of a coin flip and not getting it right.

A spokesman for Rafferty said both Japan funds, which "never had significant amounts of money," were closed last week. As for the their counterintuitive results, he said, "The lack of money made it difficult for them to track the index they were supposed to follow."

One long-established trend held up among domestically invested general-equity funds: the strength of those investing in large-capitalization issues. The best group comprised Standard & Poor's 500 index funds. They rose 13.8 percent, aided by their low expenses, in addition to the public's affinity for blue chips.

Mutual funds investing in mid-size

companies rose 12.1 percent, while those targeting smaller companies were up 10.9 percent.

One of the best funds in the quarter concentrates on large and medium-size companies, but only a small number of them. Berger Select, the fifth-best fund, with a 37.1 return, holds only 18 stocks in its portfolio, chosen from those held in the group's flagship Berger 100 fund. Select was introduced at the start of the year and has \$2.3 million in assets.

Having a fund that amounts to a greatest-hits compilation "makes a lot of sense," said Patrick Adams, Select's manager. Noting that funds seldom put more than 5 percent of their portfolios into any single company, he said: "We kept running into situations where we'd get these great ideas, but couldn't go beyond 5 percent. We like to go up to 15 percent on something we think is going to do really well."

Several of his holdings did really well in the quarter, including Cadence Design Systems Inc., which provides software for designing semiconductor chips, and Parametric Technology Corp., which does computer-aided design for industries such as automotive. Both were up more than 40 percent in the period.

Among his other winners were Nokia Group, the Finnish maker of mobile telephones, and Chase Manhattan Corp., the largest American bank. At least until some of the recently announced mergers are completed, and also the largest position in the Select portfolio.

The stocks that Mr. Adams thinks will do best in coming months are "growth names sensitive to the [U.S.] economy," he said. "Where things look attractive is in the consumer area and technology," he added.

**I**N MARKETS OUTSIDE the United States, smaller companies looked most attractive in the first three months. Funds buying them were up 18 percent, beating the 11.5 percent average of U.S. mutual funds investing abroad. Funds domiciled in Britain showed a similar pattern: 12 of the top 20 equity unit trusts target smaller companies.

The weakest U.S. domestic general-equity group included equity-income funds, which look for dividend-paying stocks, sacrificing the growth potential of more aggressive shares. These funds gained 10.2 percent. With stock valuations at unprecedented levels, companies are paying out precious little in dividends, and the sorts of stable earnings that equity-income funds own are out of favor with the momentum players who are ruling Wall Street.

Fundamental factors will drive markets higher, too, he said. Compared with the United States, "there's more to go by some way in terms of modernization, efficiency, free flow of capital among markets and market transparency."

Mr. Adams cautioned, though, that while Europe had benefited from American-style restructuring and attention to shareholder value, it would be unable to avoid importing a decline from Wall Street. Europe's stock markets are as independent from the U.S. market as a child still attached by the umbilical cord is from its mother," he said.

"That's only a slight exaggeration," he added. "The largest flow of cash still comes from America, it's still the dominant economic force, and the Federal Reserve Board is the trendsetter of global monetary events."

## Leading Bond Mutual Funds in the 1st Quarter

Total percent return in U.S. dollars, Dec. 31, 1997-Mar. 31, 1998

U.S.	Offshore	Britain	France	Germany	Switzerland
J Hancock High Yield B 7.81	Fidelity Spri Hi Inv 6.25	ANZ Russian Debt 14.61	Sovereign Controlled Perform 16.14	Sogelux Bonds UK 5.10	Lloyds Govt Bd-S&P 8.86
Fidelity Capital & Inc. 7.48	AAL Funds Target 2000 5.13	BBM Fund-Debt 13.15	Edinburgh Convertible 13.88	DIT Finserv 3.73	Lloyds Govt Bd-DAX 8.11
Phoenix Emerg Mkt Bd; A 7.45	AMCO High Yield B 6.13	ANZ East LC Debt 9.83	Prudential Income Fund 11.57	MB-International-DWB 3.11	Von Emst CSF 7.31
Dreyfus Inc: High Yld 7.48	PMCO: Emerg Mkt Bd; Inst 6.10	MGBI-Glb Emg Lc Curr 9.34	Aberdeen Prolific Ctr & Grt 11.37	Konzept Finanz 2.95	CS Bond Dynamic STG 4.84
Waddell & Reed Hi Inv B 6.89	Bear Stms: HY Tot Fct A 6.08	Linear Focus Braz-F 9.30	Aberdeen Prolific Fix Interest 10.84	LD France Index Long Term 2.73	SBC Bd Selection GBP 4.67
Stein Roe Hi Yield 6.88	Kemper HY Ser: HY Opt: A 6.06	KL Bond 9.02	Stigmar & Fiduciary Prf Inc 10.84	Thesaurus 2.48	UBS Bd Inv-STG 4.66
Loomis Sayles: HY Fxd Inc 6.67	Fidelity Adv Hi Yld: T 6.02	Seculum Investment 8.91	Edinburgh Preferred High Inc 9.96	LVM Funds Unis 2.33	CS Bond Fund Global 2.41
Loebel: Styles: HY; Inst 6.62	Scudder Emerg Mkt: Inc 6.02	CU PFT Monthly Income Plus 7.84	Indosun Strategis 10-30 (C) 9.17	UHF Fint Rent Up O 2.23	UBS Bd Inv-STG 2.21
Stein Roe Instl Hi Yield 6.42	Fidelity New Mkt Inc 5.85	INTL Corp-Czech Bond 7.64	Henderson Preference & Bond 8.82	Adwest 2.17	CS Bond Dynamic USD 1.99
Stein Roe Instl Clean HY 6.38	TECNOV Inv: Govt C 5.83	MFS Merit-Emergulic Bd B 7.56	Dresdner RICM Preference Inc 8.52	SMH Dollar Renditfonds 1.53	UBS \$ Bond 1.89
Stein Roe Instl Clean HY 6.38	Group Average 1.91	Group Average 1.05	Group Average 4.90	Inter-Optimum Interbond 2.05</	





# Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL SPORTS

R SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 18-19, 1998

## WORLD ROUNDUP

## Hughes Saves Blues

**SOCCER** Mark Hughes scored an outstanding goal in 76th minute to give Chelsea a comeback victory over Vizcena in a semifinal of the European Cup Winners Cup.

Vizcena, which led 1-0 from the first leg, doubled its advantage with a goal by Pasquale Luisi after 32 minutes in London on Thursday.

Gustavo Poyet leveled before half time, Gianfranco Zola scored after 52 minutes and Hughes then gave Chelsea an aggregate 3-2 victory. It will meet VfB Stuttgart in the final in Stockholm. (Reuters)

• Paul McGrath, the Irish international center half, said Friday that he had accepted medical advice to retire because of chronic knee problems. McGrath, 38, played 83 times for Ireland.

McGrath, currently with Sheffield United of the English first division, played for Manchester United, Aston Villa and Derby after starting with St. Patrick's Athletic in Dublin.

Despite ailing bad knees and questions over his personal fitness regime, he was one of the best defenders in the world for nearly a decade and a half. (AP)

## Spaniards Advance

**TELEVISION** Alberto Berasategui brushed aside Yevgeni Kafelnikov, the top seed, 6-4, 6-4, Friday in the quarterfinals of the Barcelona Open. He will meet fellow Spaniard Carlos Moya, who struggled to beat Dominik Hrbaty, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3, in an error-strewn match.

• Jan-Michael Gambill, blasting two-handed returns from both sides, ousted Tim Henman, the No. 3 seed, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, in the quarterfinals of the Japan Open in Tokyo.

Patrick Rafter, the top seed, and Michael Chang, seeded No. 2, lost in the earlier rounds, leaving No. 10 Byron Black as the highest surviving seed. (AP, Reuters)

## Cardinal Boycotts Games

**BASEBALL** Cardinal John O'Connor, the Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, said he will not attend any baseball games this year because the major leagues played on Good Friday.

"I love the Yankees. I love the Mets," O'Connor wrote in New York. "But I will not go to a game because major league teams played on Good Friday."

O'Connor was upset that the Yankees started their game at 1:05 P.M., during the time when the church marks Christ's crucifixion. Rick Cerone, a Yankees spokesman, said the team always plays its home opener during the day. "We don't pick when we open," he said. (AP)

## Swedish Boxers Turn To EU to K.O. a Ban

## Belgian Soccer Case Inspires Challenge

By Christopher Clarey  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**AOLO Roberto is a professional boxer from Sweden with 15 victories in 17 bouts. Jean-Luc Bosman is a soccer player from Belgium who has never competed in a ring.

Nonetheless, Roberto believes there is a great deal to learn from the Belgian about how to fight effectively in modern Europe, and like Bosman before him, Roberto is hopeful that the European Court of Justice can help him and his fellow Swedish boxers out of a tight and unprofitable corner.

"When we saw the Bosman verdict, we thought immediately that that's the way we have to go," Roberto said. The cases are hardly identical. Bosman, whose victory in court in December 1995 transformed the sports landscape in Europe, essentially wanted freedom of movement: the right to change clubs after his contract expired.

Roberto, a 29-year-old from Stockholm, wants the freedom to work at home in Sweden, where professional boxing is illegal. "We are the only country in the European Union with this ban," he said. "We think this is against the original concept of having a European community with shared laws."

Some who have sat through press conferences given by Don King, the American fight promoter, could argue that the Swedes are the only ones who have gotten their law right.

"The fundamental feeling in Parliament is that professional boxing is very brutal and very inhuman," said Rafik Finir, press secretary for the Ministry of Sport.

Professional boxing was once a major sport in Sweden. In 1959, Ingemar Johansson won the world heavyweight title by upsetting Floyd Patterson of the United States. Patterson won the title back the following year, but Johansson continued boxing until April 1963 and remains both popular and emblematic in Sweden.

"I've been to a few of these fights," Roberto said. "The ban helps them happen. There are no rules, or at least not many rules. A couple of hundred people come. Tickets are very expensive, and the criminal guys get the money."

As part of the ban, professional boxers are forbidden to spar in Sweden. Roberto, who is licensed in Finland and New Jersey, recently invited members of the Swedish media to observe and film one of his sparing sessions.

"I want to provoke the police, so I can get convicted and take my case to the European court personally," he said. "The Swedish Parliament won't even investigate professional boxing to see if it harms Swedish people. If you ask me, that's a real mockery of justice. This ban is just so Social Democrats can be proud to say that nobody in Sweden can punch somebody for money, but it's got no meaning today because there are still going to be Swedish fighters."

"When I talk to politicians in Sweden, it's not a medical issue anymore as much as it's a money issue because they look at America and Don King and things," said Bjorn Rosengren, a lawyer who is president of the Swedish boxing federation and who filed the complaint with the European Commission in early April.

Rosengren contends that the ban violates Article 48 of the Treaty of Rome: the same article Bosman's lawyers cited. Rosengren said he decided to file the complaint after the Swedish Parliament rejected requests last year and this year to establish a committee that would simply investigate the state of professional boxing. "I preferred to solve this within the borders of Sweden," he said. "But we have been denied even an investigation."

Professional boxing is also banned in Norway and all forms of boxing are banned in Iceland, but neither of those nations are among the 15 full-fledged EU members. Sweden joined the EU in 1995.

"If you ask my personal feeling about the EU, I don't understand how this could function with strong individual nations like Britain, Germany, France and Spain; I don't know if it's possible," Rosengren said. "But as a lawyer and leader of Swedish boxing, I have to make the best of this situation."

According to Rosengren, Sweden has approximately 1,000 active boxers and 20 professionals licensed in other countries out of a population of about 9 million.

He says legalization would allow better protection for Swedish boxers and better wages because they could fight in front of home crowds (a cable channel already broadcasts professional bouts involving Swedes). He also says legalization would help stop the underground professional bouts that are held occasionally in Stockholm nightclubs.

"I've been to a few of these fights," Roberto said. "The ban helps them happen. There are no rules, or at least not many rules. A couple of hundred people come. Tickets are very expensive, and the criminal guys get the money."

As part of the ban, professional boxers are forbidden to spar in Sweden. Roberto, who is licensed in Finland and New Jersey, recently invited members of the Swedish media to observe and film one of his sparing sessions.

"I want to provoke the police, so I can get convicted and take my case to the European court personally," he said. "The Swedish Parliament won't even investigate professional boxing to see if it harms Swedish people. If you ask me, that's a real mockery of justice. This ban is just so Social Democrats can be proud to say that nobody in Sweden can punch somebody for money, but it's got no meaning today because there are still going to be Swedish fighters."



ON THE RISE — Rigobert Song, right, of Metz, hitting the ground as he tried to stop Eric Carriere of Nantes on Friday evening. Metz trailed twice but fought back to win, 3-2, and climb back to the top of the French league. Metz led Lens, which played at Cannes later Friday evening, by one point.

## What Is Taxing Canada's NBA Teams?

In America / IAN THOMSEN

**T**ORONTO — This is a hard one to explain, but American basketball players would rather play for Cleveland than for Toronto or Vancouver.

The latter two are among North America's most beautiful, cosmopolitan (there's the problem word) cities. Cleveland, by comparison, is Cleveland. But the National Basketball Association players prefer Cleveland.

The problem for the NBA's three-year-olds in Toronto and Vancouver runs deeper than the fact that together they have lost 90 games more than they've won this season. A stereotypical American bias seems to be working against both Canadian clubs — though many would argue that Toronto is no more foreign a city than Miami or Los Angeles. In the end, the problem all comes down to money.

Working just across the border in Canada might not bother most Americans, but it worries NBA players. Will they be our of the American loop? Will living in Canada cost them the chance of starring in a U.S. advertising campaign, which is the ultimate personal reward? Will the foreign taxes murder them?

The Toronto Raptors nullified these issues at first by hiring as their executive

vice president Isiah Thomas, the retired guard who led the Detroit Pistons to two NBA titles. Thomas was raised in urban Chicago, and he gave the club instant credibility with the players. After Thomas resigned early this season, the Raptors' star guard, Damon Stoudamire, demanded a trade. He was sent to the Portland Trail Blazers in return for guard Kenny Anderson, who refused to come to Toronto. The Raptors had to send Anderson to Boston in another trade. Jet Stockhouse and Kevin Willis have also refused potential trades to Toronto.

"They were misinformed about the tax situation," says John Lashway, the Raptors' vice president for corporate and community involvement. So serious is the problem that the NBA has posted an article on its Web site listing what its expatriate Americans "liked most about playing in their respective cities." Obviously the league doesn't want the local fans to feel as if NBA players are looking down their noses at Canada. "I think that Toronto is a nice, clean city, and the people are very friendly," the Raptors' Alvin Williams was quoted as saying.

Baseball players used to complain about crossing the border when the Montreal Expos and then the Toronto Blue Jays were founded. Toronto has solved the problem by paying players more and by building a reputation as a winning club. Toronto won the World Series in 1992 and 1993. Last year it beat the New York Yankees in the battle to sign pitcher Roger Clemens.

**I**N TORONTO, basketball seems an uncomfortable adoptee in what is clearly an ice hockey town. Since Thomas left, the Raptors have been sold to the owners of the Toronto Maple Leafs. The two teams plan to share a new arena. Over the summer, the Raptors' management is planning an evangelical tour of the United States, to explain to potential free agents that the Canadian tax penalties are a myth. The NBA says a Raptor who keeps a residence in a nontaxed U.S. state will face taxes of 48.0 percent, while a Knick living in Manhattan pays 49.1 percent.

Recently, however, 10 of the top free agents-to-be said that they had no plans to visit Toronto. One thing you don't hear is complaints from the low-grade players in Toronto and Vancouver. If not for Canada, these guys would be playing in Europe.

## NFL Draft Looks Deep

By C. Jernal Horton  
*Washington Post Service*

**W**ASHINGTON — Wilmont Perry's mobile phone won't stop ringing. The running back from tiny Livingstone College has to steal naps and study time while handling the cellular blitz from National Football League general managers, scouts and reporters.

This NFL draft this weekend is deep at the running-back position and less-publicized prospects such as Perry are being courted with the same fervency as Curtis Enis of Penn State, widely considered to be the top running back available.

Barely halfway through his senior season, Perry had 1,780 yards and 20 touchdowns in the Division II Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association, and his stock improved after he ran a 4.58-second 40-yard dash for scouts.

"There are a number of good backs in this draft," said Charley Casserly, the Washington Redskins' general manager. "It's easy to see four going in the first round, maybe five. There are five legitimate backs who could rush for 1,000 yards in the National Football League."

Among the other top running backs are Skip Hicks of UCLA, Ahman Green of Nebraska, John Avery of Mississippi, Rashawn Shehee of Washington, Fresno State's Michael Pittman and Iowa's Tavaris Banks. Not necessarily in that order.

Of course, before any running back is selected, the two marquee quarterbacks — Peyton Manning of Tennessee and Ryan Leaf of Washington State — will be chosen, most likely with the first two picks.

Randy Moss, a wide receiver at Marshall University, is one of the best athletes in the draft, although some teams are wary of selecting him despite his 4.28 time in the 40.

Nor Dame revoked Moss's scholarship after he was arrested for his part in a fight during his senior year of high school. He was dismissed from Florida State's team and spent time in jail because he tested positive for marijuana.

Such concerns have helped Kevin Dyson of Utah move up on some draft lists and have brought more attention to other receivers, such as Florida's Jacqueline Green, Tennessee's Marcus Nash, Georgia's Hines Ward and Virginia's Germaine Crowell.

Green is widely perceived as the best pure receiver in the draft.

Last season, three offensive tackles — Orlando Pace (first), Tarik Glenn (19th) and Ross Verba (30th) — were taken in the first round. With Florida State's Tra Thomas, San Diego State's Kyle Turley and Michigan State's Flozell Adams headlining this year's group, that number should be equaled Saturday, the first day of the draft.

## Mariners Beat Twins in Battle Of the Beleaguered Bullpens

*The Associated Press*

**MINNEAPOLIS** — In a battle between two struggling bullpens, the Seattle pitchers hung on and gave the Minnesota relievers the chance to blow it.

Alex Rodriguez hit Rick Aguilera's second pitch of the 10th inning for the go-ahead home run in Seattle's 3-2 victory Thursday night, the second straight successful outing for the Mariners' beleaguered bullpen.

But Aguilera's third failure in a week was a crushing blow to the Twins, who are 7-7 even though their 94 runs lead the American League and their 3.58 team earned-run average is second only to Baltimore's 3.46.

The Twins, who managed to score only on rookie David Ortiz's two-run double in the fourth, are 1-5 in one-run games this season, including 0-3 in extra innings. Aguilera has been the culprit in three of those losses.

The Mariners increased their major league-leading home run total to 28 with solo shots by Rodriguez and David Segui.

**Devil Rays up 5-4 with his double in the seventh.**

The Devil Rays' 8-5 start also is the best of any new team in the history of the National Football League, the National Basketball Association or the National Hockey League.

**Athletics 12, Royals 7** In Oakland, Matt Stairs hit a grand slam, and Jason Giambi homered twice as Oakland beat Kansas City to break a six-game losing streak.

Stairs drove in five runs. Giambi homered leading off the second and added a two-run

shot in the third. Jason McDonald also homered for the A's.

**White Sox 6, Orioles 2** In Baltimore, rookie Jeff Abbott homered twice, and Mike Sirota pitched his first complete game in the majors as Chicago beat Baltimore.

**In National League games:** Braves 3, Pirates 1 Just four months after elbow surgery, John Smoltz won in his return to the major leagues, helping host Atlanta beat Pittsburgh.

Smoltz (1-0) allowed two hits in five shutout innings, striking out seven.

"I don't want to say it's a miracle," he said. "But when I

remember where I was on Dec. 12, I certainly didn't think I would be here on April 16 winning my first game."

Pittsburgh's 25-inning scoreless streak finally ended with Kevin Young's run-scoring double off Dennis Martinez in the seventh.

**Cardinals 5, Diamondbacks 4; Diamondbacks 8, Cardinals 2** Arizona's losing streak stretched to seven following its loss in the first game of a doubleheader in St. Louis, but that only set the stage for the return of Andy Benes.

Benes won 28 games for St. Louis in 1996-97. He agreed to a \$30 million, five-year deal with the Cardinals after last season, but it was nullified because it came after the deadline for teams to re-sign players who became free agents. So Benes joined Arizona on an \$18 million, three-year contract.

"Yeah, I heard the 'boos,'" said Benes, who pitched a seven-inning first for his complete game since Aug. 1, 1996. "Four or five years ago, I probably wouldn't have been able to handle it, but it's not the first time and it's not going to be the last time."

**Brewers 5, Expos 3** Marquis Grissom singled off Shayne Bennett in the 14th inning as Milwaukee improved to 7-2 on

their third straight victory following a 1-1 start.

**Cubs 8, Mets 4** Henry Rodriguez hit a three-run homer and Jeff Blauser hit a solo shot as visiting Chicago broke a four-game losing streak and stopped New York's four-game winning string.

**Marlins 12, Phillies 4** Bill Spiers doubled with the bases loaded to start a five-run third inning, helping visiting Houston stop a three-game losing streak with the victory over Cincinnati.

**Astros 7, Reds 4** Bill Spiers doubled with the bases loaded to start a five-run third inning, helping visiting Houston stop a three-game losing streak with the victory over Cincinnati.

**Marlins 12, Phillies 4** Bill Spiers doubled with the bases loaded to start a five-run third inning, helping visiting Houston stop a three-game losing streak with the victory over Cincinnati.

**Phillies 7, Reds 4** Bill Spiers doubled with the bases loaded to start a five-run third inning, helping visiting Houston stop a three-game losing streak with the victory over Cincinnati.

**Phillies 7, Reds 4** Bill Spiers doubled with the bases loaded to start a five-run third inning, helping visiting Houston stop a three-game losing streak with the victory over Cincinnati.

**Phillies 7, Reds 4** Bill Spiers doubled with the bases loaded to start a five-run third inning, helping visiting Houston stop a three-game losing streak with the victory over Cincinnati.

**Phillies 7, Reds 4** Bill Spiers doubled with the bases loaded to start a five-run third inning, helping visiting Houston stop a three-game losing streak with the victory over Cincinnati.

**Phillies 7, Reds 4** Bill Spiers doubled with the bases loaded to start a five-run third inning, helping visiting Houston stop a three-game losing streak with the victory over Cincinnati.

# Knicks Make the Playoffs

*Johnson Shines in Clutch Victory Over the Raptors*

The Associated Press

**NEW YORK** — The New York Knicks finally clinched a berth in the playoffs with a victory over the Toronto Raptors.

That left only one post-season slot undecided, which the New Jersey Nets can clinch if they win one of their last two games or if Washington loses one of its remaining two games.

The Nets' coach, John Calipari, held a meeting with his players Thursday to remind them of just how close they were to fulfilling a goal that almost no one expected them to reach at the beginning of the season.

"We talked about the season, about how much I appreciate what they've done for the organization," Calipari said. "We tried to talk about the big picture of what's happened for us this season, how many players have revived their careers."

The Nets could still overtake the Knicks and grab the seventh seeding in the East —

avoiding a first-round matchup with the Chicago Bulls — by winning their final two games and hoping the Knicks lose Saturday to Chicago.

"No matter what, I'm sure we'll be a prohibitive underdog."

## NBA ROUNDUP

said Jeff Van Gundy, the Knicks' coach, after his team won, 108-79, on Thursday night at Madison Square Garden.

Larry Johnson, one of several Knicks with injuries, played with sore ankles and scored 26 points.

It was only the second victory in the last seven games for the Knicks, who have stumbled through the final stretch of the season, losing 15 of 24 games as the wear and tear of playing without their injured center, Patrick Ewing, has taken its toll.

The game against the Raptors stayed close for only one quarter. An awkward, back-to-the-basket lay-up by John

Starks at the end of the first half gave New York a 61-45 lead that grew to 77-49 midway through the third quarter and 90-60 entering the fourth.

**Jazz 99, Kings 88** In Salt Lake City, Karl Malone had 21 points and eight rebounds and Utah's bench scored 47 points as the Jazz improved the National Basketball Association's best record to 61-19.

**111, Grizzlies 97** In Vancouver, Tim Duncan had 32 points 10 rebounds, six assists and six blocked shots as the Spurs pulled within a game of Phoenix for fourth place in the Western Conference and the homecourt advantage when the two square off in the playoffs.

**Blazers 98, Clippers 90** In Portland, the Blazers beat the Los Angeles Clippers for the eighth straight time and the 45th time in their last 46 matchups in Portland.

**Warriors 88, Mavericks 82** In Oakland, Jim Jackson scored 25 points, including a game-clinching lay-up with 18.8 seconds left.

**Spurs 101, Suns 97** In Phoenix, Steve Nash had 25 points and 10 assists, and Tim Duncan had 22 points and 11 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In Atlanta, Larry Johnson had 25 points and 10 rebounds, and Steve Smith had 22 points and 10 rebounds.

**Knicks 103, Hawks 99** In

DAVE BARRY

## Taking Care of Saddam

**M**AMI — Pay attention, because I am going to explain our foreign policy.

At the current time (11:21 A.M.) our biggest foreign-policy problem is Saddam Hussein, the evil and amoral dictator of Iran or Iraq which may actually be the same foreign country. You may recall, way back when George Bush was president and most of the White House sex rumors concerned Millie the dog, we beat Saddam in a war. I mean, we kicked his BUTT. We dropped bombs all over Iraq (or possibly Iran), thereby ensuring that Saddam would never, ever, ever again be a threat to the peoples of the world until maybe seven months later, when suddenly, BAM, there he was again! Despite clearly losing the war! That is how amoral he is.

The word was that Saddam was making chemical and biological weapons, which are a clear violation of international rules, because they kill people. So the Clinton administration (motto: "No We Are NOT Obsessed With Monica Lewinsky Monica Lewinsky Monica Lewinsky!") was threatening to send air force planes over there to drop MORE bombs (which are allowed under international rules, although they also kill people, but in a legal way) on Iran (or possibly Iraq) again.

Perhaps you are wondering: "What's the point of dropping more bombs, since that is exactly what did not work the first time? Why not just quietly, without making a big public deal of it, send a couple of experienced guys named Victor over there to quietly arrange for Saddam to have an unfortunate shaving accident that results in the loss of the upper two-thirds of his head?"

I am frankly shocked that you would even suggest such a thing. What you're talking about is assassination, which is a serious violation of international rules. On the other hand, it is perfectly O.K. to drop large quantities of bombs on a foreign country, as long as you are not specifically trying to drop one on the foreign leader, which of course under the rules would be assassination. (These rules are made by lawyers.)

The rules also state that when you drop your bombs, you are supposed to try to gain a Consensus of World Opinion, which is legally defined as "at least four nations that know how to make a decent car, plus, if he is not off somewhere building a house, Jimmy Carter."

This is where we've been running into trouble. America is currently very unpopular in the world. For example, our allies hate us. Especially the French. They have always hated us, of course, for stealing the concept of french fries, but now they REALLY hate us, because our culture has become so dominant that they're having trouble completing so much as a single sentence without using American words. They're always blurting out statements like: "Le software de la hardware est un humdinger!" And then they get so mad that they could spit.

Pretty much the entire membership of the United Nations also hates us, because we haven't been paying our dues, which

Why not just send a couple of guys named Victor over there?

the member nations desperately need so that they can continue carrying out the vital UN mission of parking illegally all over New York. In fact, our lone international ally at the moment is a man named "Tony," who has been visiting the White House and who

claims to be the prime minister of Britain, which I for one do not believe for a second. I don't know much, but I know there is nobody in Britain named "Tony."

So as I said, the world pretty much hates us, and it's getting worse, because every day more nations are being exposed, via TV syndication, to "Jerry Springer." It is only a matter of time before one of these small, irate, goat-oriented nations decides to launch a chemical attack on us. That's certainly what I want to do when I watch "Jerry Springer" and I LIVE here.

My point is that we are not going to get any international help in dealing with Saddam Hussein. It's totally up to us, and I say it's time we stop pussyfooting around and use the ultimate weapon — the one weapon that will GUARANTEE that Saddam never bothers us again.

Yes, as shocking and heartless as it may sound, I'm proposing that we send an air force bomber directly over Baghdad, and drop the most damaging, the most horrible, the most morally repugnant weapon that this nation has ever produced: lawyers. (We could even, if necessary, put parachutes on them.)

Within a matter of hours, all of Iraq (or possibly Iran) would be paralyzed by lawsuits; once word got around of the potential size of the damage awards, everybody living within a 50-mile radius of a suspected chemical or biological weapons facility would be complaining of whiplash. Saddam would be ruined for good and the whole world would thank us. Even the French. Their exact words would be: "Merci a banch!"

© 1998, The Miami Herald

Distributed by Tribune Media Services Inc.

The world pretty much hates us, and it's getting worse.

us, and it's getting worse.

## The Unsinkable Kathy Bates Is Stealing the Show

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service

**L**OS ANGELES — Joe Klein, author of the novel "Primary Colors," said he had Kathy Bates in mind when he wrote the character Libby Holden, the trigger-happy loyalist and "dust buster" for the presidential candidate patterned on Bill Clinton. Mike Nichols, director of the film adaptation, said Bates was the actress he wanted from the start.

"Bates is transcendent," Nichols said. "She's just the real thing."

The critics and audiences agree. Although Bates is a supporting player in the film, which stars John Travolta and Emma Thompson in the story of a Southern governor's political ascendancy, with the inevitable trail of compromises and disillusion, her heart-breaking performance steals the show.

"It's one of my few opportunities to work on a class A project, oh yeah, and I would sit in the makeup trailer and tell everyone, 'Can you believe this is so much fun?'" said Bates, who is 49. "I loved Libby. I loved her guts, her fearlessness, her idealism, her humor and yes, her craziness."

Bates has made a successful career of playing brash, outsize and eccentric women: she won an Academy Award for playing a seriously nutty fan who imprisons her favorite writer, played by James Caan, in "Misery" (1990). But she is actually quite shy, and at the same time utterly matter-of-fact about herself.

"From the very beginning I got the same thing from people all the time: 'Oh, I don't know if you're pretty enough to be an actress,' and 'You're not pretty enough for daytime TV,' that's for sure," said Bates. "You need to lose weight," and "You're not going to make it and you should think about doing something else," she said during an interview in her hotel room in Beverly Hills.

"When I did my first press junk-

ket for 'Misery,' the very first question I got was, 'You know, you don't look like Michelle Pfeiffer,'" she said with a shrug. "And I thought: Oh great, here we are. Well, at least I know what the score is."

"It's been a big deal for me and I've had to make my peace with it."

In person, Bates is not only more attractive than she appears on screen, with deep-set blue-green eyes and a full, round mouth ("Her mouth is unbelievably sexy," Rob Reiner, the director of "Misery," once said), but also quite charismatic. Her presence dominates the room.

Beyond comments about her looks, Bates said she had been even more troubled for years about whether acting was a worthy profession.

"From the beginning," she said. "I kept asking myself: Is this really helping anybody? Am I really making a valid contribution to society? It seemed to be such a self-aggrandizing profession and I wasn't sure this was a good thing to be doing with my life. It really bugged me."

But Bates said she never doubted her skill.

Her mother called her "Sarah"

after Sarah Bernhardt. "I was really dramatic as a child," she said, rolling her eyes. "This sounds egotistical but I thought I could be good. I thought I could be one of the best. I knew I had been given a talent that needed to be developed."

Her role in "Primary Colors" is the moral center of the film, that of a loyalist who ultimately feels betrayed by the candidate she adores, because the idealism and principles of the governor and his wife, played by Thompson, have been twisted in their quest for the presidency.

The character is loosely based on Clinton's chief of staff when he was governor of Arkansas, Betsy Wright, who famously remarked that she was in charge of "bimbo eruptions."



James Devlin/The New York Times

Bates is currently appearing in "Primary Colors" and "Titanic."

Bates says a pivotal scene for her is one near the finale when she confronts Travolta's character, the governor, who plans to use a sleazy tactic to defeat an opponent.

"There's that moment when she looks at him and says, 'We can't do this, because it's not who we are,' and he says, 'Well, we've all got to grow up and move on.'"

"It's like that moment between two lovers when they say: Hey, I'm sorry. I can't go the same way you're going," said Bates. "I knew somebody like that in my life that I was crazy about and who was magnetic and charismatic and imbued with so much power. And that's how Libby felt. She says, 'God, they were gold and they were glorious.' And to see finally that he had to check his ideals at the door is so profoundly disappointing."

The youngest of three daughters of a mechanical engineer and a homemaker — her two older sisters are seen briefly in "Primary Colors" — Bates, who was born in Memphis, Tennessee, enrolled in the theater program at Southern Methodist University in Dallas.

She went to New York in 1970

for two years — "I couldn't figure it out" — and wound up in Washington, where she lived with a cousin on Capitol Hill and worked in a children's theater in Virginia where she played a duck for a year.

At the same time she worked as a cocktail waitress in Washington.

Her New York breakthrough came in "Vanities," written by a college friend, Jack Heifner, and directed by Garland Wright, who also went to Southern Methodist.

The play, which opened off-Broadway in 1976, traced the lives of three Texas belles.

By 1983, Bates had established herself as one of the United States' top stage actresses with her performance as a defeated Southern divorcee who tells her mother that she plans to commit suicide. In Marsha Norman's Pulitzer Prize-winning two-character play, "Night Mother," which also starred Anne Pitoniak.

Her other memorable stage work included playing the fantasizing sister in Beth Henley's "Crimes of the Heart," a waitress in Terrence McNally's "Frankie and Johnny in the Clair de Lune" and a blowzy

Texan in the stage and screen versions of "Come Back to the Five and Dime, Jimmy Dean, Jimmy Dean."

She has appeared in more than a dozen films, including James Cameron's "Titanic," in which she played Molly Brown. "It wasn't fun. I'll be honest," she said of that role.

"Sitting around in a corner for six hours until someone calls you to the set, wearing a hat and — Waiting. Of course I was only there three weeks, so what am I complaining about?"

More recently, Bates, who is divorced and lives in the Hollywood Hills, completed an Adam Sandler comedy, "The Water Boy," in which she plays the wacky mother.

"I almost didn't even want to read the script," she said. "I thought this is crazy, it's not commensurate with what I usually do. But I read it because my niece is an Adam Sandler fan, and I have to admit I just began to laugh and I decided to do it and I ended up having a blast."

At the moment Bates is directing an episode of "Oz," an HBO prison drama. She has also directed episodes of "NYPD Blue" and "Homicide," among other shows, and hopes to direct a film soon, but her priority remains acting.

She looks back on her career, notably her stage performance in "Night Mother," as a set of learning experiences.

"That play was so dark," she said. "I had a close friend who committed suicide right before we went into rehearsal and I think it affected how I felt about it. It was very depressing to go there every night. Plays are like mantras. You just keep repeating them over and over and over and it makes inroads in your personality and sometimes you walk the line between sanity and madness."

"The whole experience for me was a good lesson in how to be professional," she said. "It is, after all, a discipline. It's a craft. It needs to be practiced. And I love it."

## PEOPLE

**T**HE pop star George Michael was charged with lewd conduct after his arrest last week in a Beverly Hills park bathroom. The singer was alone when an undercover officer witnessed the act, the police said. The police have not said what he is alleged to have done. The standard penalty for a first-time offender is one to two years' probation, a \$250 fine or community service. Michael will be arraigned on the misdemeanor charge on May 5.

**Ethan Hawke and Uma Thurman** expecting a baby in July, have set the stage for a wedding. The two movie stars were spotted in line at the marriage license window in the Municipal Building in New York. Their publicists confirmed that they got the license but have not set a date.

**Meryl Streep** is the first recipient of the Bette Davis Lifetime Achievement Award. "I can't even begin to say how thrilled I am to even be mentioned in the same breath as Bette Davis," she said at

Boston University, where the award was presented. "It's sort of a dream come true." The award recognizes an actress whose career "distinctly parallels the high professional standards set by Bette Davis." Streep won Academy Awards for "Kramer vs. Kramer" and "Sophie's Choice."

The infant daughter of the actress Hunter Tylo, who won a lawsuit after she was fired from "Melrose Place" for becoming pregnant, has a rare form of eye cancer. Katya, who was born Jan. 15, suffers from retinoblastoma, an eye cancer that strikes about one in 15,000, Tylo said. The disease typically appears in children under 5 years old. Treatments include the removal of the eye and chemotherapy. "We learned that there are many treatments to cure retinoblastoma and thankfully the cure rate is extremely high," Tylo said.

**In a setback to an American family seeking to reclaim an Egon Schiele painting confiscated by the Nazis during**

World War II, a German court has revoked the declaration of heirship, granted in 1963, that provides a basis of its claim. But the family members said the ruling was made without their knowledge and would not deter their efforts to insure the work's "rightful disposition."

The painting, "Dead City," is now owned by the Leopold Foundation in Vienna and was on view at the Museum of Modern Art in a major Schiele exhibition until Jan. 4. Hours before the works were to be shipped back to Vienna, District Attorney Robert Morgenthau of Manhattan issued a grand jury subpoena to keep "Dead City" and a painting called "Portrait of Wally," which is claimed by another family, in New York until his office conducted an investigation into the claims. The museum moved to quash the subpoena. "Dead City" is claimed by the heirs of Fritz Grunbaum, a Viennese cabaret artist who died in Dachau in 1941, and whose wife, Elisabeth, died in 1942. Grunbaum's nephews sought the heirship and their widows, Rita Reif and Kathleen Reif, are making the claim on the painting.



Streep accepting her lifetime achievement award.

(put on a happy face)

and use AT&T Direct<sup>SM</sup> Service. With the world's most powerful network, you get fast, clear, reliable connections from anywhere. Plus you'll always have the option of an operator who speaks your language.

All it takes is your AT&T Calling Card or credit card and you're well on your way. So smile.

Steps to follow for easy calling worldwide:

1. Just dial the AT&T Access Number for the country you are calling from.
2. Dial the phone number you're calling.
3. Dial your card number.



AT&T Access Numbers  
Austria ..... 022-902-0111  
Belgium ..... 0-800-100-10  
Czech Republic ..... 00-42-000-101  
Egypt (Cairo) ..... 510-0200  
France ..... 0-800-99-0011  
Germany ..... 4130-0010  
Greece ..... 00-800-1311  
Ireland ..... 1-800-550-0000  
Israel ..... 0-800-94-94-949  
Italy ..... 172-1011  
Netherlands ..... 0800-022-9111  
Russia (Moscow) ..... 755-5042  
Saudi Arabia ..... 1-800-10  
Spain ..... 900-95-00-11  
Sweden ..... 020-795-611  
Switzerland ..... 0800-97-0011  
United Kingdom ..... 0-800-89-0011  
United Kingdom + 0-800-89-0011  
For access numbers not listed above, ask any operator for AT&T Direct Service, or visit our Web site at: www.att.com/traveler



It's all within your reach.

Credit card calling subject to availability. Payment terms subject to your credit card agreement. Bold-faced countries permit country-to-country calling outside the US. Collect calling is available to the US only. Country-to-country rates consist of the cost of a call to the US plus an additional charge based on the country you are calling. You can call the US from all countries listed above. \* Pay phone deposit. <sup>†</sup> Limited availability. <sup>‡</sup> Calling available to most countries. <sup>§</sup> Public phones require local coin payment during the call. <sup>\*\*</sup> Dial "0" for outside calls. <sup>††</sup> Additional charges apply outside Moscow. <sup>†††</sup> Use UK access number in N Ireland. <sup>††††</sup> If call does not complete, use 0800-013-0011. ©1998 AT&T